REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,207.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion Rs. 5 0
Second do. „ 2 4
Third do. „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions „ 0 2½ As. line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion 8 As. per Line.
Second do. 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines „ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, JEDDAH, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S. S. AGRA, 1,967 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. A. Street, R.N., as above from Kurrache on THURSDAY, the 3rd June. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Agra is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 30 First-class Passengers and 18 Second-class.

The Vessel with Cargo and Passengers will leave Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, but Passengers leaving Bombay by the steamer of Monday the 31st May, will be in time for her, at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th May 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 28th May 1875, at 4 P.M.

May 1875.		June 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	28	Leave BUSREH	16
June 1875.		„ Fao	16
„ Kurrachee	1	„ Bushire	18
„ Gwadur	3	„ Linga	21
„ Jask	5	„ Bunder Abbas	22
„ Bunder Abbas	6	„ Muscat	24
„ Linga	8	„ Kurrachee	29
„ Bushire	10	July 1875	
„ Fao	12	Arrive BOMBAY	2
Arrive BUSREH	13		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 28th May 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. J. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 31st May 1875, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. AVA, 2,600 Tons, 346 H. P., Commander J. Paterson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 29th May, 1875, at noon.

May 1875.		June 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	27	Leaves Madras	11
„ Carwar	29	„ Masulipatam	12
June		„ Coconada	13
„ Narrakal	2	„ Vizagapatam	14
„ Tuticorin	4	„ Bimlipatam	14
„ Colombo	5	„ Gopalpore	15
„ Negapatam	8	„ False Point	16
„ Pondicherry	9	Arrives CALCUTTA	18

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR, COMPTA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

ON WEDNESDAY, AT 4 P.M.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, W. Ashton Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on WEDNESDAY next, the 2nd June at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder :—

Hurnee. Vingorla:
Rutnagherry. Goa (Panjim.)
Jeytapore. Carwar.
Malwan. Compta.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st of June 1875.
PERSIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st of July, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
ASSYRIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 30TH MAY.

THE fine Screw Steamer PALESTINE, 2,867 Tons, 300 H. P., Classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's will be despatched as above. She has superior accommodation for 25 1st Class Passengers and will make the run in 30 days. For Passage, &c., apply to

KING, KING & Co.
4, Church Lane.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	
				May.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1584	250	31st—Suez, &c.
				June.
BOKHARA	W. D. Anderson	2932	450	4th—Southampton.
CHINA	G. Brooks	2010	400	11th—Suez &c.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gillson	2723	450	18th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2383	400	25th—Suez, &c.
				July.
AUSTRALIA	J. Murray	3648	600	2nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, May 24, 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 31st May 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. VENETIA, (2,726 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain W. C. Andoe, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 29th May 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th May 1875.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 29th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular & Oriental Company's Steam-ship CEYLON, 2,111 Tons, and 450 H. P., Captain J. C. Almond, will be despatched as above calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 24th May 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BOMBAY on the 5th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :

			Tons.	H.P.	
Cargo	Steamer	ARETUSA,	2,500,	120,	about 5th June 1875.
Do.	do.	CALIPSO,	2,060,	220,	about 5th July 1875.
Passenger	do.	CASTORE,	2,700,	250,	about 5th Aug. 1875.

The Passenger Steamer Castore has excellent First and second class accommodation. The ARETUSA has no room for Passengers. The CALIPSO can accommodate 30 Cabin Passengers at £40 to Trieste.

Rates of Passage-money by Passenger Steamers (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14-8
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7
To Aden	£19 4	£16 0	£7-7

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 28th April 1875.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO and *vice versa*, Sundays excepted.

1st Class Rs. 5 0 | 3rd Class Rs. 1 8
2nd „ 3 0 | Horses & Carriages. „ 4 0

HORSEKEEPERS charged Third Class fare.

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, and under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE.—First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Steamer leaves Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

The Steamer leaves Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds to Bhownuggur, and leaves that port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

Mr. HOOSEIN MAHOMED, Gogo.
SYED COOTBOODEEN, Surat.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

N.B.—This Steam Ferry will be closed from the 1st of June to 30th August during the S. W. Monsoon.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

STEAM FERRIES (under Contract with Government).—STEAM FERRY BOATS ply daily across the Harbour, calling at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to	Oorun.	Hog Island	Oolwa.	Rewas or Karanja.	Dhurumtur.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1st Class	2 0	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
2nd Class	0 8	0 12	0 12	0 12	1 0
3rd Class	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 8
Horses & Carriages	3 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	5 0

HORSEKEEPERS charged Third Class fare. Previous notice must be given of intention to send Horses and Carriages, which must be at the Carnac Bunder at 5 P.M., the previous day for shipment.

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE.—First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 7 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Oolwa at 10 A.M.

The Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 12 noon daily, and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 3 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on Board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

STEAMER TO DASGAUM.

NOTICE.—A Steamer PLIES ALTERNATE DAYS, from BOMBAY to DASGAUM, calling each way at Alibag, Rewadunda, Jinjira, Srewerden and Bankot.

The Steamer leaves Bombay every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from the Carnac Bunder at 6-30 A.M., arriving at Dasgaum about 5 P.M.

Returning the Steamer leaves Dasgaum every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5-30 A.M., arriving at Bombay, Carnac Bunder, about 5 P.M.

Fares from Bombay to	Alibag.	Rewadunda.	Jinjira.	Srewerden.	Bankot.	Dasgaum.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 12	3 8	5 8	7 4	8 4	11 0
Second Class	1 2	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 6	4 8
Third Class	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 4
Horses or Carriages	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	8 0

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

HORSES are carried at the risk of the owner; and 2 days' previous notice must be given of intention to send horses and carriages, which must be at the Carnac Bunder at 5 P.M. the previous day for shipment. Horse-keepers are charged Third Class fare.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE.—First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs. one anna. Luggage in excess of 5 cwts. charged 4 annas per cwt.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

33, Medow Street, 17th March 1875.

N.B.—Passengers are recommended to provide themselves with refreshments, nothing being obtainable on board.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per COROMANDEL (s s), from LONDON, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING for our inspection and TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS from the Bunders.

No CLAIM will be admitted for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

MACKINLAY, SIMPSON Co., Agents.

25th May 1875.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. TRINACRIA, arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents S.S. Trinacria.

Bombay, 25th May 1875.

STEAMER TO DASGAUM.

NOTICE.—THE STEAM FERRY to DASGAUM and the intermediate ports will CEASE to PLY for the season, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

33, Medows Street.

FREIGHT TO NEW YORK.—CARGO will be taken at through rates for New York by the steamers of the Anchor Line. No delay will take place in the transhipment and forwarding of such cargo.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents, Anchor Line of Steamers.

Bombay, 1st April 875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANCHOR LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL ON 10TH JUNE.

THE powerful steamer TRINACRIA, 2,407 Tons, 424 H. P. nominal, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL on the 10th June. The steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and has very superior accommodation for Fifty First-class Passengers and good accommodation for Twenty-five Second-class Passengers.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Fare to Liverpool	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
Do Suez	„ 350	„ 200

The Trinacria will be followed by the Europa, 2,277 Tons 424 H. P., about 10th July, and other steamers at regular intervals.

For passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 27th May 1875.

THE FRERE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The Office of the above Company has been REMOVED from No. 23, Shamajee Hassajee Street, to ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, No. 33.

ધરમસી પુંજાભાઈ કું૦.

i.e. DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 27th May 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given, that KHAKHIBHOY DOSSA, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to MORTGAGE the undermentioned properties. Any person or persons having any CLAIM or CLAIMS against the same by way of Inheritance, Gift, Sale, Mortgage or otherwise, is or are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office in Oak Lane, in the Fort, within 8 days from this date, otherwise the Mortgage will be completed without regard to any such claim.

Firstly—All that piece or parcel of Government Land with the Messuage, House or Chawl situate at Nal Bazaar, outside the Fort of Bombay, on the East side of Shaik Shaboodeen Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bhooleshwar, the Land and Premises being registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No, 2,849, and in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 6, admeasuring 401 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On the North by the property of Morad Kasai, on the South by the property of Hajee Jusub Guney, on the East by the public road called Shaik Shaboodeen Street, and on the West by the said same street continued, the said House or Chawl and premises were and are in the occupation of Sha Gova Curma and others, tenants of the said Khakhibhoy Dossa.

Secondly—All that piece of Government Ground with the Messuages, Houses, Chawl, Bungalows and other Buildings standing thereon, situate at Bandora, in Salsette, in Zilla Tanna, in the Registration Sub-district of Tanna, on the South side of the road called the Bandora Hill Road, or Mont Mowli Road, the said Land being registered in the Books of Assessment under Nos. 528, 529, 702 and 703, and admeasuring 4,835 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by the said Bandora Hill Road, on the South by the Bandora Hill Old Road, on the East by vacant ground, the property of . . . . . . and on the West by the property of Signor Pascoal, the said Chawl is occupied by the said Khakhibhoy Dossa, and the Bungalow by one Mr. J. Sulivan.

Dated this 27th day of May 1875.

JANARDHEN & GHANDHEBHOY, Mortgagee's Attorneys.

N. B.—The property herein above firstly mentioned is subject to the MORTGAGE of RASTAMJEE SEINA.

The property herein above secondly mentioned is subject to the CLAIM of MEERZA HOOSEIN KHAN.

MOROCCO BAGS OR BELT SATCHELS.

BLACK MOROCCO BAG, Horse-Shoe Pattern, Oxidized Chased Design, with Clasp to Match, Rs. 7-8.

PLAIN BLACK MOROCCO BAG, with Oxidized Clasp and Rings with Strap and Leather covered Clasp, Rs. 4-8.

BLACK MOROCCO BAG, with Steel Embossed Oxidized Front Plates, with Straps and Clasp to Match, Rs. 7-8.

BLACK MOROCCO BAG, with Steel Oxidized Metal Perforated Front and neat Clasp, Rs. 8-8.

BLACK MOROCCO BAG, with Silver Oxidized Metal, plain Edge, with Clasp, Rs. 6-8.

BLACK MOROCCO BAG, with Silver Oxidized Filagree Front, with Strap and Clasp, Rs. 10-8.

BLACK MOROCCO BAG, with Gold and Steel Oxidized Filagree Front, with Strap and Clasp, Rs. 10-8.

HANDSOME BLACK MOROCCO BAG, with very pretty Steel colored Oxidized Filagree Front and Clasp to Match, Rs. 15-8.

PLAIN BLACK MOROCCO BAG, with Gilt Mountings and Leather covered Clasp, Rs. 4-8.

BLACK MOROCCO BAG, very neat Oxidized Silver Edge, with Enamelled Clasp, Rs. 5.

BLACK MOROCCO BAG, very neat Oxidized Silver Edge, with Clasp to Match, Rs. 5.

BLACK MOROCCO BAG, very handsome Raised Silver Oxidized Front, with Clasp to Match, Rs. 15.

BLACK MOROCCO BAG, Silver Gilt Centre, with Leather covered Silver Clasp, Rs. 5-8.

BLACK MOROCCO BAG, Circular Pattern, with pretty Oxidized Steel Wheel Centre and neat Border and Clasp to Match, Rs. 5-8.

BLACK MOROCCO BAG, Circular Pattern, with pretty Oxidized Silver Wheel Centre and neat Border and Clasp to Match, Rs. 5-8.

BLACK MOROCCO BAG, very neat Steel Lace Pattern, Oxidized narrow Edge and Leather covered Clasp, Rs. 5-8.

BLACK MOROCCO BAG, with Silvered Clasp, and Black Enamelled Clasp, Rs. 3-8.

BLACK MOROCCO BAG, Steel-chased Clasp and Clasp to Match, Rs. 3-8.

BLACK MOROCCO BAG, Steel Oxidized Perforated Front, with Leather covered Clasp, Rs. 10-8.

BLACK MOROCCO BAG, Steel Oxidized Filagree Front, with Clasp to Match, Rs. 15-8.

BLACK MOROCCO BAG, Silver Oxidized Perforated Front, with Leather covered Clasp, Rs. 10-8.

BLACK MOROCCO BAG, very handsome Silver Oxidized Filagree Front, with Clasp to Match, Rs. 17-8.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO 10 RUPEES.

WATSON AND CO.,
8 & 9, CHURCH-GATE STREET, & 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

SPECTACLES.

THE Undersigned have on hand a very fine SELECTION of these valuable INSTRUMENTS, as well as EYE GLASSES, COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, &c., and invite inspection from all requiring *aids to the sight*. Consisting of

Clear Spectacles of Brazilian Pebble.
Neutral Tinted or Darkened Spectacles.
Double Eye Glasses of Pebble.
Single Eye Glasses of Pebble.

These are assorted for the various degrees of long and short sight, ensuring the exact power required.

The Spectacles are set in Frames of *Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, and Gilt Sterling Silver.* The Double Eye Glasses in Gold, Nickel-plated Steel and Tortoise shell, and the Single Eye Glasses are unmounted, being simply pierced for a Cord.

THE COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, CONSIST OF

Railway Spectacles, being Tinted Glasses set in Gauze Sides and Steel Frames.

Horse-shoe Spectacles; Tinted Glasses, Horse-shoe Form with Sides of same shape, in Steel Frames.

Spoon-shape Spectacles; Tinted *Goggles* in Steel Frames.

Plain Tinted Goggles in Gauze and Elastic Cords.

THE FULLEST INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRIZES! PRIZES!! PRIZES!!!

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.

FRIDAY, 28TH MAY 1875,
THE "PHANTOM CHRYSTYS"
AND D'ARCY READ'S "GHOST."

Also the much admired sketch of
"THE PARSEE IN SEARCH OF HIS WEE WIFE."

Tickets may be had of Messrs. S. ROSE & Co., Bombay Musical Depot, 10, Meadows Street.

CHILDREN AND SCHOOLS, HALF PRICE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 29TH MAY, 1875,
LAST FAMILY NIGHT OF
D'ARCY READ'S "GHOST."

Early application should be made to Messrs. S. ROSE & Co. for Reserved Seats.

BAILDON'S MEDITERRANEAN SALT.

By means of which a Sea Bath may be obtained at any time. It is much recommended for its bracing effects, and for its remedial properties in many tropical complaints.

Per 7lbs. Bag, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

APART from the singularly favourable circumstances under which it is selected for us, this admirable Wine, equal to any at Twenty Rupees per dozen, is not placed in the hands of the Indian Public at Rupees Ten without the strictest economy having been necessarily exercised at every step of its importation. We invite all who know good Wine, to say whether they can purchase anything equal to it in France at the price we charge for it here, which is Quarts, Rs. 10. Pints, Rs. 5-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a Horizontal High-pressure ENGINE, 15 to 20 Horse Power. Apply to Messrs. GADDUM & Co.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN WOMAN to proceed to England in charge of Children. Apply to KING, KING, & Co., 4, Church Lane, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a PIANO, by COLLARD and COLLARD, in excellent order, Rs. 350. W. ADAMS, Metal Mart, Byculla.

WINES, SPIRITS BEER, &c.,

GINGER BRANDY,

As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition,

By "VAUGHAN-JONES;" the finest Cordial and Stomach tonic.

("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles. No Mess or Family should be without it. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale of

E. VAUGHAN-JONES, 5, Water Lane, London.

NOTICES.

NEVER IN INDIA BEFORE.

NOTICE TO THE MILLOWNERS AND MANAGERS.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh SUPPLY of extra double-power ENGLISH LEATHER SINGLE STRAPPINGS of sizes, never imported in India before.

RUSTOMJEE SORABJEE & Co.
Apollo Street, Fort.

INDIAN SCENERY,
PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. SACHE,
10 BY 8, PICTURES, EACH Rs. 1-8.
SOUNDY & Co., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited).

UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH THE QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT.

For the CONVEYANCE of PASSENGERS and CARGO between LONDON, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and AUSTRALIA, via TORRES STRAITS.

GUTHRIE & CO.,
General Agents, Singapore.

For Time Tables, Rates of Freight and Passage, and other information, apply to

LYALL, RENNIE & CO.,
Calcutta.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufactue.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key level escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guaratnee.

Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Sreet, Fort, Bombay.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, ON THE ART UNION PRINCIPLE.
UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS IN INDIA.

25,000 TICKETS AT Rs. 2 EACH.

Rs. 25,000 to be given away in Prizes, and the balance to be invested in Guaranteed Railway Shares, for the benefit of those Railway employés who belong to the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India.

101 PRIZES.

1	Prize of Rs.	8,000	4	Prizes of Rs.	100
1	„ „	3,000	6	„ „	75
7	„ „	1,000	10	„ „	50
4	„ „	500	11	„ „	40
4	„ „	250	11	„ „	30
4	„ „	200	14	„ „	20
4	„ „	150	20	„ „	10

Due notice will be given of the Drawing, which will take place at Allahabad as soon as all the tickets are disposed of. Tickets can be obtained from any of the members of the Executive Council, G. Gahagan & Co., Commission Agents, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Bombay, or the General Secretary

F. T. ATKINS,
15, South Road, Allahabad.

N. B.—Applicants are requested to write their address plainly so as to prevent mistakes.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PEN.

Sold by Dealers all throughout the World.

CAUTION TO BUYERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR OIL HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRANDS AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING AND PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAIST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED ON THE HIGH *Screw Tops.* NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company,
127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,
NEW YORK.

BADHAM AND COMPNY'S SPECIAL KIT

FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.
DeckSuits ......10 to	16 8
Overland Suits	25 0
Warm Suits	30 0
Overcoats and Inverness Capes from	35 0
Dressing Gowns ....9 to	20 0
Pyjamas	3 0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5 12
White do.	4 8
French Cambric do., Collar attached	4 8
English Cambric do.	4 0
Best Shrunk Flannel do.	8 8
Silk and Wool do	8 8
Spun Silk do.	11 0
Gents' Under Vests 3-8 to	6 0
Bathing Drawers	2 0
Gents' Under Pants 4 to	8 0
Gents' Cotton Socks doz.	8 8
Warm do. „	15 8
Ladies' Under Vests 4-8 to	6 8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz	13 8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz	9 8

	Rs. a.
Children's White Cotton Socks from doz..6-8 to	12 8
Heather Merino do 6-8 to	12 8
Travelling Caps	3 8
Travelling Seal-skin Caps ......6-8 to	8 8
Travelling Hats.. 3-8 to	4 8
Cardigan Jackets, very warm ......9-8 to	12 8
Sheets, per pair	9 8
Pillow Cases, each 1-1 to	2 8
Blankets ......each	10 8
Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds ......10 to	15 0
Rezais or Quilts	5 8
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks ....12-8 to	23 0
Solid Leather do	49 0
Extra Large do	75 0
Black Hide Bags	11 8
Extra large do	24 0
Gladstone Bags	35 0
Travelling Writing Cases fitted	12 8
Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72 0

	Rs. a.
Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58 8
Gents' Dressing Cases	11 8
Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes ......5 to	6 0
Cash Bags	6 12
Courier do ......4-8 to	12 8
Money Belts ......2-8 to	6 8
Sovereign Boxes ......3 to	4 8
Tiffin Baskets fitted 16 to	22 8
Air Pillows	5 0
Travelling do	1 8
English Feather do	7 8
Do. Horse Hair do	7 8
Folding Camp Bedsteads	35 0
Cork Mattrasses	19 8
Cotton do.	15 0
Rug Straps ......1-8 to	2 8
Waterproof Coats	10 0
60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6 0
42-Inch White Waterproof	4 8
Linen Faced Collars	0 12
Linen Collars ......doz.	6 0
Cambric Handkerhiefs „	5 0

	Rs. a.
Warm Gloves	1 8
Mits	1 8
Mufflers	2 12
Pins, Scarf	1 0
Sailors' Knot ......1-8 to	3 0
Windsors for Bow or Ring ......1-8 to	4 0
Sponge Bags	1 8
Sponges	3 8
SoapBoxes	1 8
Smelling Salts, per bottle	2 8
Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2 0
Tooth Brush Guards	0 10
Do. Brushes	0 10
Nail Do.	0 12
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case ...9-8 to	12 8
Razors, Ivory Handles	3 8
Do. Strops ......3-8 to	5 8
Nail Scissors ......1-8 to	1 12
Champagne Tape	8 8
Pocket Knives	2 8
Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	0 12
Shaving do. Stick	1 0
Overland Chairs, best Beech ......6 to	12 8

TIGER CLAW, SWAMY, SILVER AND GOLD TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY,
VERY SUITABLE PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.
A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILORS,
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

SOUNDY & CO'S
CARRIAGE SHOW ROOMS.
BROUGHAMS, VICTORIAS, PARK PHAETONS, DOG CARTS,
CARRIAGES BOUGHT, AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
SHOW ROOMS, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

LONDON HOUSE,

(OPPOSITE JAFFER SULLIMAN'S)
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
TAILORING, SHIRT-MAKING & GENERAL OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

A. COOK & CO.

IN opening the above ESTABLISHMENT respectfully solicit the patronage of the RESIDENTS of BOMBAY and the MOFUSSIL and trust, by strict attention and keeping nothing but genuine articles marked at the lowest possible price, to merit their support.

PRICE LIST.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

DRESS SUITS.

	Rs. as.
Super-fine Black Ladies' Cloth, Wool Dyed and well-finished	70 0
Frock Coat of same	40 0
Superfine West of England Broad Cloth, Wool, Dyed very light, lined throughout Silk, and finished in the best West-End style	80 0
Dress Trowsers of the best single Kerseymere very light and elastic	22 0
White Vests of the best Diamond and Ribbed Marsala ......each.	5 8
Morning Coats for Visiting, of the New Blue and Black Ribbed or Checked Coating and finished in superior style ......from	28 0
Vests to Match	6 8
Frock Coat finished in same style	50 0
A Variety of fancy mixed Coatings, very light in texture ......from	25 0
Vests to Match	5 0

TROWSERS.

	Rs. as.
A splendid assortment of the newest Goods just opened, consisting of Striped and Checked Angolas, Doeskins, Tweeds, &c., not to be surpassed ......from Rs. 10 to	15 0
Riding Trowsers, a large selection of Cords, Whip Cords and Bliss's Tweeds, a perfect fit guaranteed	16 8
Blue Serge Suits for the coming season, Yarn, Dyed, and warranted Fast Color	25 0

DRILL SUITS.

	Rs. as
Best American Drill, very cool	10 0
Trowsers, per ½ dozen	20 0
Russia Duck for Hard Wear, Riding, &c., per pair	4 8

SHIKAR KIT.

The new Shikar Cloth, in a variety of shades, pronounced by Shikaries the most durable article yet produced, per Suit, with padded back 14 8

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

In this department every novelty will be found and our prices will, on comparison, be found cheaper than other firms. Special attention is paid and a comfortable fit guaranteed. A trial is solicited.

	Rs. as.
White Long Cloth, Cambric fronts, six	20 0
Superfine Long Cloth, best Linen, Military Fronts and Cuffs ......six	26 0
Dress Shirts embroidered fronts, each	6 8
Best French, Cambric, all the newest Patterns Collars attached ......six	26 0
Oxford Cloth, a great variety, Cool and absorbing, the genuine article, six	28 0
Taffa Cloth, a thinner material than the Oxford, very cool ......six	30 0
Best Wove Flannel, in neat and plain colours, thoroughly shrunk, each	7 0
Silk and Wool, a splendid material for the Districts, being cooler than Flannel, and more durable, each	7 8

SLEEPING KIT.

	Rs. as.
Spun Silk Suit	18 0
Silk and Wool	16 0
Best Wove Flannel	15 0
Striped Cambric	5 0
Oxford Cloth from	5 3

Terms—Cash.

HOSIERY, SCARVES, HATS, TOWELS, &c., a large assortment
TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUX and DECK CHAIRS.
OVERLAND PASSENGERS will find this the cheapest House in Bombay, every article being ready for use.
SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN FIVE HOURS.

Mofussil Residents can be supplied with Patterns and instructions for self-measurement post free on application.

A. COOK & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY.

BOMBAY SEASON.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing the ARRIVAL and OPENING of FRESH MILLINERY and NEW GOODS for the SEASON in both her Establishments.

BALL, VISITING & HOME TOILETTES in all the New Fabrics.
MILLINERY HATS AND BONNETS.
STRAW DITTO.
NEW JET TRIMMINGS.
FRENCH FLOWERS.
BRIDAL OUTFITS.
EVERY REQUISITE FOR MOURNING.
FRESH KID GLOVES, WHITE AND COLORED from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3
Careful and Prompt Attention paid to all Out-Station Orders.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES :

Gold Spectacles with Case Rs. 30 | Gold Eyeglasses Rs. 35
Steel Spectacles with Case „ 16 | Steel Eyeglasses „ 16

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C. MARCKS & Co.

NOTICES.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.

BY CAPTAIN HOGG,

CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

KEATING'S

PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER,

As supplied to Her Majesty's Government.

THIS Powder is quite *harmless to animal life,* but unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOS, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of Insect. SPORTSMEN will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying FLEAS IN THEIR DOGS, as also *Ladies for their Pet Dogs.* This invaluable article has found so great a sale that it has tempted others to vend a so-called article in imitation; the Public are therefore cautioned to observe that the Packets of the Genuine Powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING.

SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children.

TESTIMONIAL.

"To Mr. THOMAS KEATING. "Harpenden, 7th March 1871.

"SIR,—My two little girls, respectively three and two years, showed symptoms of having worms, so I obtained some of your Worm Bon Bons, from Mr. Busby, and they effected such a thorough cure—in fact, I think, saved their lives. The elder little girl had sixteen worms come from her. I think it my duty to acquaint you with the fact. "FREDK. WILMOTT."

SOLD IN TINS, BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.
Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.

NOTICES.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommended your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla,* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two admiates me"

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torrid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond)

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

WITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London

Agents :—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co.; ... & Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

NOTICES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,
(OF MADRAS,)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
NEXT TO KEMP & CO.'S,
BOMBAY,

BEG to invite the attention of the PUBLIC to their large STOCK of every description of

FURNITURE,

for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Offices, Ante-room, Camp, Messes and Clubs, Durbar-hall, &c. &c.

CHURCH FURNITURE—Altar Tables, Pulpits, Desks, Fonts carved Chairs, Arm-chairs, Lecterns, Fauld Stools, Priedieu Benches, Communion Tables, Railings, Screens, Carpets, Velvets, Fringes, Cushions, &c. &c.

D. & Co. have furnished St. George's Cathedral, Emmanuel Church, Christ's Church, and many others all over India.

An ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing upwards of 300 designs of their Furniture, can be had on application.

BILLIARD TABLES, full size, 12 feet by 6 feet, with Slates, Scroll Legs, India Rubber Cushions, &c., &c., complete, Rs. 900 Cash.

SPARE INDIA RUBBER CUSHIONS, Rs. 90; Billiard Cloth, Rs. 16, Rs. 18, and Rs. 20 per yard.

Set of 3 Balls Rs. 25
Pool Balls 12 „ „ 100
Pyramidal 16 „ „ 140

BILLIARD CUES, No. 1, Rs. 2-8; Nos. 2 and 3, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 each.

Cue Tips, 8 Annas a Dozen
Chalk, 12 „ „

BAGATELLES BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

CARRIAGE of EVERY DESCRIPTION of the BEST MAKE, combining Elegance of Design, Superior ... and lightness of Construction.

BROUGHAMS, with 2 and 4 Seats, for one or a pair of Horses.

PILINTHUMS, very light Evening Carriages, 4 Seats, for 1 and 2 Horses.

PALANKEEN COACHES, with Venetians and Glass all round, comfortable for 4 persons, and well suited for Indian Climate.

MAIL PHAETON and WAGGONETTES, for 4 to 8 persons, with Patent Revolving Back Seats.

DOG CARTS, 4 and 2 Wheels, with or without Tops, American and London Patterns.

PONY PARK, VICTORIA and BASKET PHAETONS, very light, for 2 and 4 persons, for 1 or a pair of Ponies or a Horse.

CANOE BAROUCHES, newest pattern, received from London, Paris and Vienna; handsome Carriages for a pair of Horses.

STATE CARRIAGES, with gilt and plated mountings lined with the richest Silk and Damask.

BREAKS, MAIL COACHES, and other CARRIAGES made to order.

PRESENTATION ARTICLES AND TABLE ORNAMENTS—Flower Vases, Baskets, Trays, Parian Statues, Limoges Porcelain, Bronzes, one and two lights Candelabras richly ornamented, a fine collection of Steel Engravings, Chromolithographs and Photographs, &c., &c., all from the best Houses in London and Paris.

ANAMALLEE, COFFEE, and GOOSEBERRY STICKS, all sizes.

FRENCH POLISH, made by D. & Co., the best in India, can also be had at their Establishment, with directions how to use it.

ICE MACHINE—Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of Ice in less than 3 minutes. These Apparatuses advantageously compete with those of M. Carré (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold and ice without fire, pressure, or danger, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to Housewives, Hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

GARDEN PUMPS, double action, easy to work by hand; quite a novelty in Bombay, Rs. 12 each.

MADRAS MATTING, very strongly made, for Verandahs, Ante-rooms, Staircases, &c.

D. & Co. have a large stock of well-selected patent Door-locks Box and Cupboard Locks with two Keys, Padlocks of sizes, from 4 to 6 levers, Porcelain Knobs with Locks for half-doors, Picture Nails with brass heads, Picture Rings, Picture Cords, Gilt Nails, and Punka Wheels.

READING LAMPS—New models for candles, used principally for Verandahs, Tents, Bedrooms; they are Punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS, expressly made for India, Punka-proof, give a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles. Rs. 25.

MARBLE, for Pavement, white and black. 1 square foot; Mosaic Pavements of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS; Glass Insulators for Pianos and Cots.

HORSE-HAIR CLOTH; China and French Damasks, Red Velvet, Satin, Cretonnes, and Morocco Leathers.

CARPETS, with borders, new patterns, Brussels, Axminster, and Velvet Pile. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border Papers for Half-doors, Ceilings, Punkas; for Theatres, representing Landscapes, Streets, and Drawing-rooms, &c. &c.

D. & Co. also undertake repairing, re-lining, and polishing all sorts of Furniture, Billiard Tables, and Bagatelle Boards, and re-colouring Pool Balls.

The large Patronage D. & Co. have been favoured with all over India for many years, and having furnished from their Manufactory the Government Houses of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the Nizam of Hydrabad, the Maharajah of Travancore, Vizianagram and Oodeypoor, and others, makes them hope for a continuance of it.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF CARRIAGES, WITH PRICES, SENT ON APPLICATION.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The STORES will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 28th and SATURDAY, the 29th instants.

By Order of the Directors,
C. E. MITCHELL & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 26th May 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF THE WARDHA VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

It is hereby notified that, under instructions from Government, the Wardha Valley (State) Railway will be CLOSED on and after the 16th June next, until further notice.

Trains will therefore not run between Hinginghaut and Sonaigaon and the Wardha Station of the G. I. P. Railway, after the 15th June next; and on and after the 16th June next, all notices as to local and through booking, and all arrangements for the conveyance of Passengers and other Traffic will, as for as they relate to the line between Wardha and Hingunghaut be CANCELLED and WITHDRAWN.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 26th May 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The Agent is prepared to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of TWO TREBLE-STORIED BLOCKS of STAFF QUARTERS with OUTHOUSES at PAREL, in the Island of Bombay.

Plans, Specifications and Conditions of Contract may be seen at my Office, where also Forms of Tenders and Schedule of Rates can be obtained on and after THURSDAY, the 27th of May on payment of Rs. 2.

Tenders on these Forms only endorsed "Tender for Buildings at Parel," addressed to the Agent, will be received at his Office up till NOON of THURSDAY, the 3rd of June.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WILSON BELL,
Chief Engineer.

Elphinstone Circle, Chief Engineer's Office, 24th May 1875.

TO MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.—FIRST CLASS HOUSES wanting a good PUSHING MAN to INCREASE TOWN or UP-COUNTRY TRADE, or to OPEN a NEW BUSINESS, are invited to apply to the Undersigned who, besides a good English training, has had 15 years' Calcutta and Mofussil experience, has a large connection amongst up-country Native Dealers, Executive Engineers, Messes, Clubs, Civil and Military Men, is prepared to work for a really First Class House only next COLD SEASON on a moderate Commission.

WM. DREW, Junior.

Fir Tree, Nynee Tal, 14th May 1875.

GOODS WANTED TO SELL ON COMMISSION OR FOR AUCTION.—Mr. W. DREW, Junior, 12 years a WORKING PARTNER in the late Firm of W. DREW & Co., General Traders, formerly carrying on business at Allahabad, Cwanpore, Lucknow, Moradabad, Bareilly, Shahjhanpore and the Hill Stations of Mussoorie and Nynee Tal, has for this HOT SEASON secured EXTENSIVE PREMISES and commenced a COMMISSION and AUCTION BUSINESS at NYNEE TAL. Bombay or Calcutta Houses having SURPLUS STOCK to DISPOSE OF will find this a good outlet.

FAIR to GOOD PRICES can be relied on. Account Sales rendered and Cash remitted 24 hours after Sale. Commission Ten per cent.

Nynee Tal, 14th May 1875.

PATENT RUBBER SEALS.

THESE SEALS are now supplied through Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay. Seals with moveable Dates, adapted for 10 or more years, at an extra cost.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
RAMPART ROW.
PRESENTS TO FRIENDS AT HOME.
TRINCHINOPOLY GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY,
CUTTACK SILVER JEWELLERY,
CASHMERE SILVER WORK.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY.

Gold Suites	Rs. 180, 225, 260, 300, 500
Gem „	„ 200, 250, 360, 350, to 600
Gold half Suites	„ 50, 55, 60, 80, 100 to 150
Gem „ „	„ 75, 85, 100, 120, 150
Bracelets Chased Gold	„ 70, 80, 85, 90, 100, 125, 200
„ with Gems	„ 100, 120, 150, 200, to 1,000
Earrings, Gold	„ 18, 25, 30, 40, 50, to 100
Gem Rings	„ 30, 35, 50, 80, 100 to 1,000
Gold Lockets	„ 25, 30, 35, 40, 60, 80, 100 to 150
Gem ditto	„ 60, 80, 90, 100 to 500
Necklets, Flexible Bands	„ 100, 120, 150, 180, 200, 250

HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND SIMLA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 27TH MAY, 1875.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull, Surats irregular, the sales for the day being only 10,000 bales. According to Reuter's quotations prices on the spot were unaltered, but from private sources we learn arrivals were easier and sales in any position more difficult to effect.

This morning's market opened dull; probable sales 8,000 bales, imports 3,000.

Yesterday's New York telegram quoted Mid-Uplands on the spot unchanged, but futures ⅛ cent. per lb. lower. The crop figures to date are:—

	1875	1874	1873
Five days' receipts	11,000	16,000	23,000
" Exports to U. K....	29,000	7,000	36,000
Total recpts. since 1st Sept.	3,378,000	3,656,000	3,396,000
" Exports to U. K. "	1,644,000	1,679,000	1,654,000

COFFEE was reported quiet yesterday at previous figures. Oils were unaltered. Bombay Linseed showed a decline of 1s. per cwt. Rapeseed was unchanged.

A further payment of £108,000 into the Bank of England is advised, making £716,000 since the last return. Whether this really indicates an improved position of the Bank, however, it is impossible to say in the absence of information as to Discounts and Withdrawals, Reuter's advices in this respect being very often misleading; but it is not likely that so much money would have been paid in had the market shown an upward tendency.

Consols this morning are quoted at 94⅛; French Rentes at 103.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been very quiet without actual change in rates. In the morning the Banks were less willing buyers and generally held out for an advance of 1/32d. on yesterday's figures, but towards the close a quieter feeling was again apparent. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand		....	1s. 9¾ to 25/32d	per rupee.
Do	6 months' sight		1s. 10¼d	"
Credits	3	do	1s. 10¼d	"
Documents	3	do	1s. 10 9/32d	"

For bills on Calcutta and Government Paper quotations are unchanged.

The SHARE MARKET has been very quiet generally, and with the exception of Bank of Bombays, which have advanced to Rs. 735, there is no change whatever in values.

COTTON.—Arrivals of Dhollera still continue large and dealers have shown considerable anxiety to sell at a further decline of Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, but buyers in view of the termination of the season, and the inferior quality of the stocks offering, show no disposition to become liberal buyers. Yesterday's receipts were 9,352 bales, making 37,307 bales for the five days.

FREIGHTS by Steamer continue firm at £1-17-6 for immediate shipment, and as these steamers leave this month, speculators who hold the bulk of the available tonnage are not disposed to lower their figure via Cape. By Wooden vessels £1-15 continues to be the current quotation, and by Iron Ships £2-5 to £2 6-3 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are very depressed and no sales of any importance have taken place from first hands.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value psh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.		Cash Rates p Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank........	94
22,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
20,000	500	all	5p. ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	735
5,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200
50,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	275
40,000	281¼	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	125 nom
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	160
40,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	108
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

PRESS COMPANIES.

1562	5,000	2,850	100ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	1,550
200	2000	1,100	50 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee....	700
100	500	all	18p.ct	Albert Ginning Co........	650
250	1,000	200000	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	12,000	11,000	200ps.	Apollo Press Co.....	3,800
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary..........	635
155	500	all	60p.s.	Berar Company (New) ..	570
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co.........	1,300
200	500	all	50p.s	Do New.........	350
1,400	250	all	6¼ p.c	Broach Cotton Co	140
400	1,500	all	87½ps.	Carwar Company.........	851
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.........	130
600	1,860	all	175ps	Colaba Press Co.........	3,800
500	300	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	200
252	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co......	1,125
150	8,500	all	200	Fort Press Co.........	2,550
800	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co	3 0
300	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co	400
1150	...	1,40	100 ps	Imperial Press Co........	400
3125	400	35	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	440
600	2,000	5000	...	Nicol Press Manuf Co ,Ld	1,500
120	...	1,500	160 ps	Prince of Wales Press......	1,160
300	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon Press Co..........	565
400	500	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co.........	565
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	800
150	850	all	12p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,000	...	100ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	900

* Per share for the half year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.........	1,220
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	117
1,750	2,000	2,000	20p.a.	Mazagon Land	725
6,000	1,400	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	240

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£	218-5	5 p.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	245
......	£20	103 14	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£2	65 7 3	do.	Ditto	72
......	20	21 13 1	do.	Ditto	32
......	60	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
...	8	196 5 15	do.	Do. New £18 Shares...	220

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,325
500	5,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,900
300	2,000	500	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	1,700
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,095
2400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills.........	180
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	840
2,400	2,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning.....	1,250
1,500	1,250	all	100p.s	Fleming S. & W. Co ...	1,435
1,400	1,000	all	100ps*	Great Eastern	1,120
700	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. & W. Co...	1,010
750	1,000	all	100p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills ...	1,115
...	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning......	1,140
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning.........	950
......	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	925
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's.........	1,120
1,050	1,000	all	100ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,140
4,000	645	all	50ps*	Oriental	675
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	650
110	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	1,105
500	1,000	250	31¼p.s	Do. do. 1/4 share	276¼

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1,500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trad- Corporat	1,550
4,000	50	all	4 pct	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
50	500	300	27p.ct	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld..	120
2,150	200	100	8 p.ct	Malabar Company Ld....	100
4,000	50	all	4 p.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co...	18
1,200	60	all	30 ps.	Treacher & Co	250 xd
......	50	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip Co....	25

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date L'dation		
...	95	19¼	...	Bank of China	1
...		.	...	Eas India Bank ...	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. CELLA, 1,666 tons, Captain G. E. Harris, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. AGRA, 1,235 tons, Captain H. A. Street, sailed yesterday for London via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and Mrs. King as a passenger for London.

THE s. s. MACEDONIA, 1,452 tons, Captain G. Laid, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Hall, Surg. Major Mackertich, Mrs. Wiesbourg, Mr. and Mr. Whittakers, and Mr. and Mrs. Collett.

THE L. C. PALESTINE, 2,128 tons, Captain G. Owens, will sail on the 31st instant for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Mr. and Mrs. Crockett and three children, Lieut and Mrs. Nuthall and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Widlake and three children, and Mr Nicholson.

THE P. AND O. Co's s. s. BOKHARA, 1,775 tons, Captain W. D. Anderson, which arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Southampton via the Suez Canal, brought the English Mail and the following cargo:—1,488 packages piece goods, 4 cases boots, 26 cases cochineal, 159 packages wine, 160 bales twist, 9,211 bars iron, 35 packages papers, 12 cases brass, 32 barrels sulphur, 921 packages beer, 130 cases candles, 60 cases confectionery, 37 packages oilmanstorie, 35 packages umbrellas, 293 kegs nails, 6 boxes speces, 1 box gold coins, 74 packages aloes, 117 packages provisions, 30 cases gin, 87 cases claret, 35 cases liquors, 120 cases champagne, 23 packages lamp glasses, 25 bundles wire, 20 cases copper, 1,400 kegs steel iron, 100 drums, ink, 62 cases soap, 15 cases lamps, 43 bundles ivory, 70 packages paint, 32 cases tobacco, 2 cases saffron, 20 cases beads, and many other packages merchandise and some packages for transhipment for different parts.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Trinacria (s).........	Hutcheson ...	Liverpool, April 25.
27	Kurrachee (s).........	Scott	Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Agra (s)	Street.........	Kurrachee.
	Cella (s).........	Harris	Liverpool.
	Macedonia (s).........	Laid.........	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Stowell Brown, Anderson, to Liverpool.
Steamer Palestine, Owens, to Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Trinacria, to Liverpool.
Steamer Rozario, to Colombo.
Steamer West Stanley, to Marseilles.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

May.
23 Satara (s)..............Day..............Bombay, May 1.

DEPARTURES.

May.
23 Rajpootana (s)....... ....
Patna (s) ....
Himalaya (s)......... ....
Bengal ....

DAILY IMPORTS—MAY 27.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Blenheim s, 300 bundles sheet iron, Jamsetjee Cursetjee.
Atalanta, 10 casks paint and 20 cases varnish, Abdoolhoosen Heptools.

FROM LONDON.

Good Hope s, 25 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer & Co.
Phrenologist, 11 casks empty vials, Perosha Bomanjee; 100 cases gin, Jamsetjee Framjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s, 25 cases brandy, C. Bonneviali & Co.
Batavia s, 50 cases brandy, E. R. Mody.

FROM GENOA.

Asia s, 23 barrels brandy, C Bonneviali & Co.
Batavia s, 200 cases brandy, Merwanjee & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Rosario s, 32 cases acid, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookhia.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Centurian, 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Blair Atholl, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 500 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co; 191 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co; 85 bales cotton, Booth & Co.
City of Richmond, 61 bales cotton, Jayram Dayall; 100 bales cotton, Jaitha Vuria.
Dreadnought, 50 bales cotton, Toolsydass Moorarjee; 50 bales cotton, Moorarjee Dayall.
Cumeria, 100 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Bargeney, 50 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co; 875 bales cotton, Lyon & Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co.
Ashgrove, 100 bales cotton Wallace & Co; 700 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee & Co; 126 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khuttow; 300 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co.
Phrenologist, 1000 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Palestine s, 60 bales wool, Bhimjee Girdhur; 10 bales cotton, Nuthoo Vussonjee; 2 bales cotton, Stearn, Hobart & Co; 57 bales cotton, Kanjee Jaitha; 105 bales cotton, D D Ghandy & Co; 60 bales cotton, Vussonjee Jewraz; 350 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, B Ambaldass; 75 bales cotton, D Collianjee & Co; 100 bales cotton, J Vuria 20 bales cotton, S Tayrsee; 100 bales cotton, G Thakersey.
Bellona s, 100 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 100 bales cotton, Toolserdass Morarjee; 4 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co; 150 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 200 bales cotton J A Dunkerly & Co; 76 bales cotton Cowarjee Lilladhur; 50 bales cotton, The L A & A Co; 106 bales cotton, Amoolock Khoobchund; 51 bales cotton, Nuthoo Vussonjee; 175 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass; 50 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co.
Gatinoe 200 bales cotton A Kunkler & Co; 65 bales cotton, R Chutoorbhoj; 100 bales cotton, The L A & A Co.
Grampion 7 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.
Macedonia s, 750 cwts hemp, Mathuradass Nuthoo; 25 bales cotton, Pursotum Tersee; 54 bales cotton, D Ruttonsey.
Atalanta s, 27 bales cotton, Chatterbhoj Premjee.
Cella s, 105 cwts coir rope, Mallsee Moorjee; 28 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.
Blenheim s, 1249 cwts linseed, Finlay Scott & Co.
Arthur s, 147 cwts coir yarn, Moorarjee Natha; 100 bales cotton, Framjee Sunda & Co; 125 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co.
Atalanta s, 3,200 cwts wheat, Knoop & Co; 201 bales wool, Nursey Khuttow; 877½ cwts wheat, M Nuthoo; 300 bales cotton, K Bhuttur; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Trinacria s, 6,400 cwts wheat, Stearns Hobart & Co; 3,200 cwts wheat, Finlay Scott & Co; 50 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Woodburn s, 54 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass; 16 bales skin, H John Mahamed H Ebram & Co; 3 bales cotton Esmail Rahimtoola; 12 cases heerabole, Ludhbhoy Ebram; 11 cases heerabole, Cassum Bhimjee; 4 bales hides, N Jeeangerjee 2 cases sandlewood oil, J Lutiff; 155 cwts nuxvomica, M Premjee.

FOR HULL.

Trevanion s, 637½ cwts linseed, Lallchund Ramdyall; 46½ cwts linseed & 22½ cwts kurdee seed, Geerdhurlal Foolchund; 26 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsee & Co; 619½ cwts linseed, J Lois.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Batavia s, 3 boxes silver coins, The French Bank; 57 cwts coffee A Trading & Co; 491½ cwts coffee, S Trebjee & Co; 94½ cwts nigerseed, & 178½ cwts curdee seed, Veerjee Pursotum; 60 cwts caster seed, Alsen Riebe & Co; 18 cwts caster seed, Finlay Scott & Co.
West Stanley s, 50 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Geelong s, 105 bags coffee, P & O Co; 6 cases shell, W Nicol & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Batavia s, 3 cases shawls, Goolam Nurbund.

FOR TRIESTE.

Geelong s, 81 bags coffee, P & O Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Harold Haarfager s, 6000 cwts. linseed & 300 cwts rapeseed, Wallace & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Venetia s, 48 cwts Samadastone, Chugunlall Moolchund; 50 bales cotton, Nuthoo Lalljee; 108 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co; 30½ cwts samadastone, Puttyboy Amejbhoy; 25 bales twist, Morarjee Goculdass & Co; 125 chests opium, E D Sassoon & Co; 14 chests opium, Tatta and Co; 28 chests opium, H E small H Habib; 50 bales twist, Tata & Co; 28 chests opium, J Peerbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ventia s, 8 chests opium Ganesdass Shabhagmul; 40 chests opium, Tata & Co 9 chests opium, G Chajooram; 7½ chests opium, G Singuey.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 26.

Eyton, Lieut, Bengal 55th Regt, to join, from England.
Simpson, Lieut, Bengal 19th Regt, to join, from England.
Grant, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on furlough, from England.
Wellings, Surg Bengal A. M. D. to join, from England.
Wyatt, Lieut, Bengal 55th Regt, to join, from England.

DEPARTURES—MAY 27.

Wyatt, Lieut, Bengal 55th Regt, to join, to Roorkee.
Wellings, Surg. Bengal A. M. D. to join, to Allahabad.
Hall, Captain, Bengal 5th Punjaub Infantry, on furlough, to England.
Mackertich, Surg Major, Bengal 5th Punjaub Infantry, on furlough, to England.
Weldon, Captain, Madras 1st Cavalry H C, on leave, to Matheran

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 26th May 1875.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:— Col C A Moyle, Comdt 28th N I, to be Comdt Asseerghur, vice Col Phayre appointed a Brigadier Genl on the establishment.

19th Regt N I—Surgeon Major W E Cates, offg in medical charge, is confirmed in the appointment, vice Surgeon Major Wakefield retired.

Major F P Forteath, Staff Corps, is placed on general duty Bombay.

Capt and Riding Master A Steers is appointed to act as Riding Master to the 9th Bgde R A from the date of the departure of the 18th Bgde to England, until further orders.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

15th Foot (2nd Battalion)—Capt A M Walker, from 18th May to 18th July 1875, to remain in Ceylon, pending retirement.

Staff Corps—Capt A J Doig (Offg Qr Mr 20th N I) to Toongar Hill near Bassein, from date of departure, for 15 days, on medical certificate.

General List—Capt W S Peat (Bgde Major, Sind Frontier Force) to Kurrachee, from date of departure, for 30 days, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 27.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—

Maj A Wardrop, S C, Asst Adjt Genl of the Army.

Maj and Brevt Lt-Col T E Gordon, C S I, Benl S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—

Capt G Cousmaker, Col A Carnegy, Lt-Col A G Plomer, and Maj M W Parker.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted an extension of leave, on medical certificate, for the period specified:—

Lt C W E Murphy, 6 months.

The undermentioned Officer has been allowed to retire from the Service from the date specified:—

Surg A R Cowell, 7th April 1875.

The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bombay S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Honourable the Secy of State for India:—

Lt Donald George Mackenzie, of the 41st Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 3rd Regt N L I, 22nd April 1874.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—

Lt A J P Nuthall, S C, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 6th Regt N I.

The furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, granted by G G O No 391, dated the 17th May 1875, to Lt M Mayne, S C, First Squadron Subaltern, Third Regt Light Cavy is under Rule 9, Note (1), of the Revised Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The services of Lt H C E Lucas, Bombay S C, H M's 7th Regt N I, having been placed at the disposal of Govt for employment in the Commissariat Dept, that Officer is appointed to act as Sub Asst Comsy Genl, third class, until further orders.

Surgn-Maj J Pinkerton, M D, is appointed to act as Secy to the Surgn Genl, Indian Medical Dept, during the absence of Surgn-Maj G E Seward, M D, or until further orders.

SurgnMaj Pinkerton, while so acting, will continue in the discharge of his own duties as Supt Genl of Vaccination.

With reference to G G O No 297, dated the 13th April 1875, the extension of furlough granted to Maj J H Drummond, S C, is on medical certificate.

The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bombay S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the R Hon'ble the Secy of State for India:—

Lt James Steward King, of the 107th Foot, Offg 2nd Wing Subn 2nd Grenadiers N I, 5th May 1874.

The following promotions in the Ordnance Dept are ordered: Sub-Conductor Thomas Dickson to be Actg Conductor, and Magazine Serjt William Gillingham to be Acting Sub-Conductor, from the 9th March 1875, in succession to Courtenay, proceeded to Europe on medical certificate.

Sub-Conductor (Actg Conductor) Edwin Lawrence to be Conductor, and Magazine Serjt (Actg Sub-Conductor) Joseph Toombs to be Sub-Conductor from the 17th March 1875, in succession to Joplin, pensioned.

Sub Conductor George Young to be Acting Conductor, and Magazine Serjt Joseph Westwood to be Actg Sub-Conductor, from the 17th March 1875, in succession to Lawrence and Toombs promoted.

Sub-Conductor James Mitchell Keene to be Actg Conductor, and Magazine Serjt William Smith to be Actg Sub-Conductor from the 30th March 1875 in succession to Bingham, promoted.

The furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, granted by G G, O No 405, dated the 20th May 1875, to Major A Wardrop, S C, Asst Adjt General of the Army, is under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from the date of departure in Aug next, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—

Maj J H P Malcolmson, S C, Commandant, 3rd Sind Horse.

The following appointments are made:—

1 Maj W Hicks, Bde Maj, to officiate as Asst Adjt Genl of Division, vice Maj Anderson proceeding on furlough.

2 Maj W H Ross, Bde Maj to officiate as Asst Adjt Genl of Division, vice Lt-Col Warden, offg Comdt, 4th Rifles.

3 Capt R M Lloyd, S C, to officiate as Bgde Maj, vice Maj Hicks.

4 Capt C A Cuninghame, S C, Hydrabad, to officiate as B de Maj, vice Maj Ross.

Lt R Wace, R A, Asst Supt, Gun Carriage Factory, was appointed to take charge, in addition to his own duties, of the small Arms Ammunition Factory on the 5th April 1875, as a temporary arrangement.

Lt-Col B M Deane, Military Secy to H E the Govr, having been appointed to the Command of the 1st Battalion 19th Regt, H E has been pleased to direct that that Officer's services be placed at the disposal of H E the C-in-C from the 4th proximo.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following arrangements are sanctioned:—

Mr M Bean, Actg Comdr of H M's Tug Dagmar, to be Store Accountant of that Vessel from the 23rd Feb 1875, vice Downing.

Mr Shaik Cassum, Apothecary in charge H M's Dockyard Dispensary, to afford medical aid to H M's Steam Vessel Amberwitch from the 22nd April 1875, vice Asst Apothecary Benson, under arrest.

H E the Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Comdr G T Robinson, late Indian Navy, to act as Chairman of the Board of Trustees for the Port of Bombay, during the absence on leave of Col J A Ballard, C B, R E, or until further orders.

H E the Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A C Oliphant to act as a Member of the Board of Trustees, Bombay Port Trust, during the absence of Mr G A Kittredge, or until further orders.

H E the Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon N Mahomed Ali Rogay a Member of the Board of Trustees, Bombay Port Trust.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint H E Jacomb, Esquire, to be Chairman of the Bombay Burial Board in connection with the Sewree Cemetery, Bombay, vice W G Pedder, Esquire, resigned.

The Revd A G Lewis, appointed by H M's Secy of State for India a Junior Chaplain on this Establishment, arrived on the 19th May 1875.

The Revd A G Lewis is appointed Chaplain of Neemuch.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt A M Philips acted as Asst Political Agent in charge Gondul State, in addition to his own duties as Acting First Political Asst, Kattywar, from the 29th March to the 21st April 1875, inclusive.

Lt W B Ferris, Offg Second in Command, Kolhapur Infantry and ex-officio Asst to the Political Agent, has passed the Depth Examination according to the Lower Standard.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr E Hingley, Chief Clerk to the Bombay Police Courts, Clerk to the Court of Petty Sessions, and Clerk to H M's Justice of the Peace, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months from the 20th June next or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the leave.

Lt-Col J Gordon and Lt-Col W H Mason respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of Cant Mag, Belgaum, on the 20th inst, before office hours.

The Honourable the Govr, in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Capt A B Portman to be a third grade Dist Supt of Police, vice Capt R I Crawford.

Capt C Hay to be a fourth grade Dist Supt of Police, vice Capt Portman.

Mr H L Cameron to be a fifth grade Dist Supt of Police, vice Capt Hay.

Lt J Humfrey to be a first grade Asst Dist Supt of Police, vice Mr Cameron.

Mr R H Vincent to be a second grade Asst Dist Supt of Police, vice Lt Humfrey.

Capt G B Simpson is confirmed as Dist Sup of Police in the Haidarabad Dist, vice Capt R I Crawford.

Mr H L Cameron to be Dist Supert of Police in the Shikarpur Dist, but to continue to act as Supt of Police, B B & C I Railway, during the absence of Col Barras, or until further orders.

Capt G D P Payne to the first Asst Dist Supent of Police in the Khandesh Dist, but to continue to act as Dist Supt of Police at Kolaba, during the absence of Capt Portman, or until further orders.

Mr H Vincent to be Second Asst Dist Supt of Police in the Khandesh Dist, but to continue to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Shikapur Dist during the absence of Mr Cameron, or until further orders.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased, under Act X of 1872 to invest Mr D Crawford Magin charge of the Tanda Division of the Haidarabad Dist with power to hear appeals from the convictions by Mag of the second and thirds class within the above Division.

Dr Sidney Smith, Police Surg, Surg to the Coroner, and Health Officer of the Port, has been allowed privilege leave from 6th March 1875 to 1st June 1875.

Mr Anandrao Krishna Kothare and Rao Saheb Madhowrao Janojee respectively delivered over and received charge of the second class, first grade, Subordinate Judge's Court at Sholapur, in the Poona Dist, on the 6th inst before office hours.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

In supersession of Govt Notification of the 13th ultimo, Mr W A East is allowed special leave of absence for six months, on urgent private affairs, from the 31st inst, with subsidiary leave from the 28th idem.

In supersession of Govt Notification of 3rd March 1875, Mr Betham, Asst Conservator of Forests, Dharwar, was allowed privilege leave of absence from the 14th idem to 14th ultimo, both days inclusive.

Mr Ramchundra Bapujee to act as Huzur Depy Colr of Tanna during the absence on special duty of Mr. Cooverjee Cowasjee, or until further orders.

Rao Saheb Shriniwas Balajee, Mamlutdar of Taluka Athni, in the Belgaum Collectorate, to act as Dist Depy Collr of Kaladgi until further orders.

Mr G H Johns to act as Depy Comr of Customs and Opium until further orders.

Mr G C Whitworth, Actg Second Asst Collr of Kolaba, is allowed privilege leave of absence for 26 days.

The appointment of Mr H B Cooke to act as Extra Second Asst Collr of Khandesh, notified at page 527 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* dated 20th inst, is cancelled at his own request, and Mr W H Horsley is appointed to act as Extra Second Asst Collr of Kandesh until further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg J Davidson, Asst Civil Surg Poona, performed the duties of the Civil Surg Poona, in addition to his own, from the 14th March to 9th May 1875, both days inclusive.

Lieut W H Haydon, R E, received charge of the Office of the Ex Engr, Surat and Broach, from Capt M J Macartney, R E, on the afternoon of the 5th May 1875.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lt-Col J LeMesurier, R E, and Mr C S Fahey, C E, respectively delivered over and received charge the Office of the Supt of Works, Western Indus, on the forenoon of 23rd April 1875.

Mr A Davidson Asst Engr, first grade, is granted special leave for six months under Section 15 of the Civil Leave Code.

He is also granted subsidiary leave for 23 days under Section 18 (a) of the same Code.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs R A Savanur and T N Kirtane respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Depy Educational Inspr, Kaladgi Sub-Division, on the 14th inst, after office hours.

Mr H J Bhalka, M A, to be Actg Asst Professor of Sanskrit, Elphinstone College, during the absence of Professor R G Bhandarkar, on until further orders.

Mr Ambalal Sakarlal Desai, M A, LL B, to be Actg Head Master of the Surat High School during the absence of Mr Forrest, or until further orders.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr G G Turner, Asst Collr, Surat, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month, under Chapter VI, Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, commencing from the 27th June 1875.

Mr W Ramsay delivered over and Mr R B Worthington received charge of the office of Collr, Mag, and Political Agent, Khandesh, in the afternoon of the 9th instant.

Mr R B Worthington delivered over and Mr Keshawlal Hiralal received charge of the office of First Asst Collr, Khandesh, in the aftern on of the 8th inst.

Mr E G Sharkey relinquished charge of the Office of Extra Second Asst Collr Khandesh, in the afternoon of the 8th inst, and Mr Woodward assumed charge of the same Office in the afternoon of the 10th idem.

Mr Horace W Barker, the Senior Judicial Clerk, is appointed to act for Mr Hingley during his absence on leave, or until further orders.

Furlough to England under Section 10 Chapter III of the Civil Leave Code, on very urgent private affairs, is granted to Mr N M W Daniell, District Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandesh, for six months from the date of departure, 24th inst.

Mr A M Cantem to be first class, third grade, Subordinate Judge of Belgaum, in succession to the late Rao Bahadoor Dyaram Myaram.

NOTIFICATION BY THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

Mr Shuttleworth, Conservator of Forests, N D, delivered over and Mr W J Dunbar, Asst Conservator of Forests, third grade, received charge of the Satara District Forest Office on the 17th May, before office hours.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE SURGEON-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The seven weeks' privilege leave granted to Surg-Maj Cook, Second Physician, Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, is extended to a period making in all two calendar months.

Hospital Apprentice J F Britto, No 131, is discharged the service from the 20th May 1875, at his own request.

Referring to Notification No 531, dated 17th Nov 1874, the leave therein granted to Asst Surg J F Gonsalves is converted into two months' privilege leave from 26th Nov 1874 to 25th Jan 1875, and one month's examination leave from 26th Jan 1875 to 25th Feb 1875

Surg G Maconachie, Actg Ophthalmic Surg is allowed leave for three days from the 20th May 1875.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 19th May 1875.

With reference to G G O No 506, of the 14th May 1875, Maj Genl D M Stewart, C B, Bengal S C, is posted to the temporary command of the Lahore Division.

The C in C in India is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments, the former subject to H M's approval:—

3rd Hussars—Sub-Lt Oswald Eric Stuart Forbes to be Lt, dated 23rd Nov 1872.

Sub-Lt Robert Gustavus Alexander to be Lt, dated 26th March 1873.

Sub-Lt George Charles Fuller to be Lt, dated 2nd Nov 1873.

16th Lancers—Sub-Lt Christopher Richard Taaffe to be Lt, dated 3rd Aug 1873.

18th Hussars—Sub-Lt George Henry Thomas Van Notten Pole to be Lt, dated 21st Dec 1874.

9th Regiment—Sub-Lt Robert Edward Neilson Thomas to be Lt, dated 2nd Nov 1873.

49th Regt—Sub-Lt Arthur Courtenay Woolcombe Boyce to be Lt, dated 1st Jan 1873.

66th Regt—Sub-Lt Henry Somerset Hassard to be Lt, dated 23rd Nov 1873

83rd Regt—Sub-Lt Richard Charles Graham Mayne to be Lt, dated 21st Dec 1872.

Sub-Lt Hew Francis Cadell to be Lt, dated 12th Feb 1874.

89th Regt—Sub-Lt Edward James Nicolls Fasken to be Lt, dated 2nd Nov 1872.

Sub-Lt Arthur Gorham Howard Hayne to be Lt, dated 3rd Feb 1872.

107th Regt—Sub-Lt Hastings Read to be Lt, dated 15th Jan 1873.

92nd Highlanders—Lt Arbuthnot Pery Byng Sutherland Dunbar to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Robertson, promoted, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal C-in-C, dated 29th Jan 1875.

5th Bengal Cavalry—Capt R B Graham, 3rd Sqdn Officer, to officiate as 2nd Sqdn Officer, during the absence of Capt Shakespear, on furlough, dated 14th May 1875.

Capt J P D Vanrenen, Adjt, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, vice Graham, dated 14th May 1875.

Lt M Armstrong, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as Adjt, vice Vanrenen, dated 14th May 1875.

7th Bengal Cavalry—Capt H C Creak, 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, during the absence of Lt-Col Blanchard, on furlough, dated 14th May 1875.

Capt J L Ferris, 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, vice Creak, dated 14th May 1875.

Lt E F J deC Rennick, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 1st Squadron Subaltern, vice Ferris, dated 14th May 1875.

8th Bengal Cavalry—Lt Col B W Ryall, late Officiating Commandant 14th Lancers, to officiate as Comdt, vice Ward, proceeding on furlough, dated 14th May 1875.

19th Bengal Lancers—Lt-Col H Melvill, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Comdt, during the absence of Lt-Col Fane, on furlough, dated 14th May 1875.

Capt A G Owen, 2nd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Melvill, dated 14th May 1875.

25th Native Infantry—Lt C Pulley, 36th Regt, a candidate for the S C, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Thornton, offg in civil employ, dated 7th May 1875.

Brigade Staff—Capt C O W Apperley, General List, Infantry, to officiate as Brigade Maj at Ferozepore, during the absence on furlough of Capt Morris, dated 14th May 1875.

Convalescent Depot—Capt A S Wynne, 51st Light Infy to be Station Staff Officer at Naini Tal, vice Rance, whose tenure of appointment has expired, dated 14th May 1875.

Station Staff—Lieut and Local Capt G Oakes, 2nd Battn 19th Regt, to be Station Staff Officer at Ranikhet, dated 14th May 1875.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

Royal Artillery—Lt J Day to be Capt from the 18th Dec 1873.

2nd Battn 9th Regt—Capt W H E Ridsdale to be Maj from the 1st May 1875.

2nd Battn 12th Regt—Capt G Turner to be Maj from the 1st May 1875. 54th Regt—Capt C F Carrey to rank as Capt from the 13th Dec 1873. Medical Dept British Service—Surg Maj E Hopkins, 92nd Highlanders, to rank as Surg Maj from the 22nd April 1875.

Surgeon Major S K Ray, 40th Regt, to rank as Surg Maj from the 20th April 1871. Surg W T Martin, M D, to be Surg Maj from the 14th April 1875. Surg A Brebner, M D, to be Surg Maj from the 14th April 1874.

With reference to G O C C dated 22nd January 1875, page 31, the appointment of Lt Francis George Arch Wiche to be Instructor of Musketry to the 68th Regt, to bear date the 5th Dec 1874, and not the 5th Jan 1875, subject to the approval of H R H the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

The following movements of officers of the Rl Artillery are ordered, viz:—

Capt T R Disney, from Umbala to Kirkee to join B Battery 4th Bde, into which he has been promoted.

Capt E Wighton from Darjeeling to Mhow to join No 2 Battery 6th Bde, into which he has been promoted.

Lt E V Elwes, from Barrackpore to Fort William to join No 3 Battery 5th Bde, into which he has been permitted to exchange

Lt J W Hawkins, from Fort William to Barrackpore to join B Battery 11th Bde, into which he has been permitted to exchange.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Presidency District Order, dated the 10th May 1875, directing Surg F C Ghose, whose services were placed at the disposal of the Home Dept by G G O No 406, 21st April 1875, to proceed to Lucknow and report himself to the Depy Surg Genl at that station.

2nd Battalion 60th Rifles—Battn order, dated the 7th May 1875, appointing Lt F B N Dickenson to act as Instructor of Musketry, with effect from the 4th May 1875.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Brigade Staff—Lt Col H Maxwell, (S C, Bgde Maj, Allahabad) to Simla and Hills north of Dehra, from date of quitting station to the 15th Oct, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 27th May, 4 P.M.—Weather clear, wind N. W., Ther. 90, cents ¼.

CARWAR, 27th May, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. by N., Ther. 86, Bar. 30.

MANGALORE, 27th May, 4.35 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N. W. to W., Ther max. 88, min 83, W.B. 80, Bar. 29·73.

TUTICORIN, 27th May, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind E.SE. mild, Ther. 94, Bar. 29·76.

VINGORLA, 27th May, 5 P.M.—Weather clear wind S.W. mild, Ther. 96.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION
OF
MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price to Subscribers, Rs. 2 per Copy; by Post, Rs. 2-4. Subscribers are requested to remit the Price of the Copies subscribed for on delivery of the Books, as it is inconvenient to make out bills for such small amounts.

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INTRODUCTION.

REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.

RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Report of the European Commissioners.

Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

We have endeavoured, in compiling this Record, to make it as complete as possible; and with this object in view we have prefixed to the report of Mulharrao's Trial an Introduction giving a sketch of the history of Baroda from the conquest of the State by the Mahrattas under Peelajee Gaekwar down to the deposition of Mulharrao. In the Introduction is embodied the chapter of Mr. Aitchison's work (*Treaties, Engagements, and Sunnuds*, Vol. 6) describing the relations between the Gaekwars and the British Government from the accession of the dynasty founded by Peelajee down to the closing years of the reign of Khunderao.

We have also included in the publication the material portions of the Report of General Meade's Commission of 1873, which has not yet been published in India, although the recommendations of that Commission have been made the ground of the action taken by Her Majesty's Government in dethroning Mulharrao.

Our short-hand report of the proceedings before the Commission of 1875 is much more full than any that has appeared elsewhere; and the notes both of the evidence and of the speeches of counsel have been carefully revised.

The Reports of the Commissioners of 1875, the Resolution of the Government of India, and the several Proclamations issued by the Government of India with reference to the poisoning case, are all given in full; and we believe that the Record contains all the official documents necessary to illustrate the history of the Revolution recently accomplished at Baroda.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

LYSTER—COLLINS—May 17th, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Revd. W. Maule, LL.B., William Henry Lyster, Lieutenant Bombay Staff Corps, eldest son of Lieut.-Colonel S. Lyster (retired), to Alice Catharine Anna, only child of the late James Collins, Esq., M. I. C. E.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BETTS—May 23rd, at Mirzapore, N. W. P., the wife of C. G. D. Betts, of Ourungab d Concero, Moorshedabad, of a daughter.

COMLEY—May 23rd, at 10, Old Post Office Street, the wife of J. Muspratt Comley, M. R. C. S., of a daughter.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1875.

THE Baroda Blue Book supplies materials for a very interesting debate in Parliament on the relations of the Crown with the Native Princes of India. The partisans of Mulharrao have already tried to make capital out of the curious scenes, faithfully described by Colonel Phayre, in which the ex-Gaekwar humbled himself before the Resident and entreated that he might not be dethroned or dealt harshly with—his dread of the British Government being apparently so abject that on one occasion, writes Colonel Phayre, after saying "he had not "slept for three days and was quite worn out," he "at once fell at my feet, put off his cap, "and bowing his head to the ground burst "into tears, and began to declare that he "had no wish to oppose the Government "in anything; that he was really its dependant, "and that he was a lost man if he lost its fa-"vour." Was this affecting display of contrition sincere; or was Mulharrao only playing a part? There can be no greater mistake than to suppose that the ex-Gaekwar is a fool; and we have good grounds for supposing that he is an excellent actor, for not only did he persuade Sir Lewis Pelly of his anxiety to reform the administration of the State, but, as it now turns out, he had at one time cajoled even Colonel Phayre into holding a like opinion of him, for in August 1873 the Resident at Baroda wrote to the Government of Bombay:—"I "have no doubt myself as to the sincerity of "His Highness's desire for reform; but whether "it will be of the thorough kind which "the emergency of the case demands, remains "to be seen. He has, however, already done "justice in the Brahmacharee and other cases." His penitence, however, whether real or affected, lasted only for the moment; and, though he gave way in some affairs of little importance, and was no doubt fairly frightened when he learnt that a Commission of Inquiry was likely to be appointed, he maintained with remarkable pertinacity in all his correspondence the opinion that the British Government was bound to support him in the exercise of his Sovereign rights, even though he made no serious effort to govern his subjects well. We do not propose to dwell on the atrocities brought to light by the Resident, for the feeling may be said to be unanimous among Englishmen that Mulharrao deserved deposition; and even members of Parliament who are scandalized at the spectacle of a Native Prince weeping at the feet of an English Resident may, if they turn over the pages of the Blue Book, find something still more heart rending in the accounts of the abominable acts of cold-blooded and systematic villainy committed on his helpless subjects by this "uneducated, vindictive, avarici-"ous, and unscrupulous native Potentate" whose tears have moved them to pity. There is ample evidence in this Book to justify every word of the forcible description of the Court of Baroda contained in the Minute by Mr. Rogers:—"A people arbitrarily taxed at the pleasure of "a selfish man, surrounded by courtiers aware "of the uncertain tenure of their position, and "eager to amass riches while they have the "opportunity; the right to levy the taxes "farmed out to whoever pays the heaviest "bribes (for the Nazaranas levied can be called "by no other name), and who in return obtains "not only fiscal but civil and criminal juris-"diction also, but in his turn is exposed to "be deprived of his purchased right without "warning by another paying a heavier bribe; "a custom, and excused by the Commission on "the ground that it is a well known custom, of "levying the revenue, not by any reasonable "process of law, but by the bodily torture of the "cultivators of the soil; justice almost openly "administered by ignorant and corrupt tribunals "by means of torture (the flogging case in "which one man died leaves no doubt of this "in my mind), and capable, when called to "account of falsifying records, and shameless "perversions of the truth; old retainers of the "State and relatives and trusted advisers of "former Rulers cast ruthlessly on the world "without the means of gaining their livelihood; "petty Chiefs roused to desperation by new "exactions; debts due to bankers to whom the "State has been under deep obligations re-"pudiated; and their private property confiscated "without a shadow of excuse, they themselves "and the members of their families being kept "prisoners without any charge being brought "against them, and without even the semblance "of a trial; tradesmen offering jewels for sale "simply swindled out of their fair value; "women, the wives and daughters of respect-"able men, seized in open day in the capital of "the kingdom, ordered into domestic slavery "in the Gaekwar's Palace by himself personally, "sometimes dishonoured by attendants and "fearing to come forward to tell the story of "their shame before the world; probably "darker deeds behind, such as the suspected death "of Bhow Scindia in prison by poison, which the "Commission were not allowed to inquire into." We do not, therefore, think it probable that much will be said in Parliament in defence of Mulharrao personally; but the policy of depriving Mulharrao and his family of the kingdom of Baroda, and the exact nature of the precedent established by that act of supreme justice, will, we hope, provoke a good deal of discussion.

For it is plain from the correspondence that the Government of Bombay has been from the outset at issue with the Government of India as to the limits of the interference in the domestic affairs of Baroda permitted and secured by Treaty to the Paramount Power. We find the Bombay Government writing in July 1873 to the Resident:—"The Gaekwar deludes himself "into the belief that the British Govern-"ment must preserve to him his position "and his territories, no matter how objection-"able his system of government may be, or "how little disposition he may evince to co-"operate with us for the good government of "the country. You will, therefore, take an "early opportunity of pointing out to him, as "by the express direction of this Government, "that the relations between the British Go-"vernment and that of His Highness are "strictly relations of reciprocity, and that it "is only by acting in harmony with our views, "and by conducting his government in a spirit "which will be a credit to the protecting power, "that he can expect to retain any claim to our "protection and support." This is a doctrine of startling broadness; but it is laid down over and over again by Sir P. Wodehouse and his colleagues. Thus, in their despatch of 29th August 1873, asking the Government of India to appoint a Commission of Inquiry, they say:—"His "Excellency in Council does not consider that "it is of any material consequence whether the "sufferers are our own subjects or those of the "Gaekwar, or of other States. *The Government "has promised to protect him, and make him "govern justly.*" The Government of India hesitated to give its sanction to a principle which may be in accordance with the Treaties subsisting between the British Government and the Baroda State, but which is certainly at variance with the policy of non-interference in the administration of native States which has been strictly observed since 1858. Lord Northbrook and his advisers cast about for a pretext, other than the misrule of his own subjects, which would justify them in calling the Gaekwar to account; and they thought they had found it in the suggestion that his misconduct might disturb the reign of peace in British territory. "The very serious step of "appointing a Commission is," they declared, "rendered necessary less by the alleged mal-"administration of the Baroda State than by "the fact that the misgovernment is stated "injuriously to affect British interests and the "treaty rights of the British Government, and "to be dangerous to the security of life and "property in the neighbouring territory." The Bombay Government chafed under such language as wanting in moral dignity, and insisted on the responsibility of the Paramount Power for the crimes committed by its feudatory against his own subjects. It is easy to understand that the Government of India, foreseeing to what results the Commission might lead, was anxious to guard itself against the chance of being led on, from one kind of interference to another, till it might be forced, in vindication of its own authority, to overstep the bounds prescribed by the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 and the Sunnuds of Adoption; for, in the despatch of 28th July 1874 to the Marquis of Salisbury, the utmost care is taken to suggest that the administration of the Baroda State was so bad as to be a serious danger to the general peace of the country, and therefore to call for British intervention. Thus, the case for the appointment of the Commission is stated in this way:—"It had been "reported to us officially, through the Bom-"bay Government, that British subjects "and others were systematically oppress-"ed in the administration of justice by "the Gaekwar's Government; that there was "general discontent throughout the Baroda "State, *endangering the general peace of the "country*; that serious and general mal-admi-"nistration prevailed; that the officials were "grossly corrupt; that respectable women were "forcibly taken from their families for purposes "of domestic slavery and other unlawful ends. "The general statements were supported by "specific cases, and the derangement of the "Baroda administration was said to be so "serious and general as in our opinion to "demand the most careful and thorough inves-"tigation." This is the language of men who were not sure of their own powers; while the Bombay Government, freed from the responsibility of deciding what should be done, was very bold in offering advice. The difference between the two Governments was that at Calcutta the chief thing regarded was the text of Treaties, while at Bombay there was much talk of the duty due to God and the country. It will be generally allowed that the Government of India was bound to look at its legal as well as its "moral" responsibility; but, when it was so averse to endeavouring to control the Gaekwar in the administration of his own affairs, we wonder that it consented to take "the very "serious step" of appointing a Commission of Inquiry. It is absurd to suppose that Mulharrao's misgovernment really endangered the peace of British India; and the truth appears to be that the Commission was appointed at the instance of the Bombay Government to inquire into matters which that Government deemed quite subordinate, and to deal as gently as possible with those charges of mal administration which at Bombay were considered of primary importance. Thus, the Commission thought itself precluded by its instructions from inquiring into the case of the alleged murder of Bhaw Scindia; and it shows how utterly bad Mulharrao's Government must have been, when a Commission, evidently anxious to say all it could in his favour, was obliged to send in a strong Report against him.

Sir Richard Meade and his colleagues of the Commission of 1873 can hardly have imagined that what they intended to be a discreet Report should bring on a revolution at Baroda. The Government of Bombay was, of course, dissatisfied with the Report, for it had desired that the Crown should assume to itself the moral responsibility of protecting the people of a misgoverned native State "almost, if not quite, as much as its own ac-"knowledged subjects"; but, trying to make the best of things, it accepted the recommendations of the Commission and was content to point out to the Government of India the impolicy of letting the Gaekwar appoint Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji as his Minister. The members of Council at Bombay, however—Mr. Tucker and Mr. Rogers, and, after the retirement of Mr. Tucker, his successor, Mr. Gibbs—recorded separate Minutes on the subject. Mr. Tucker severely criticized the Commission for not having made a better Report, and made the sensible remark that the measures of reform recommended would "prove "inefficacious unless some limitation was placed "on the arbitrary power of the Maharaja." But then, with singular weakness, Mr. Tucker went on to propose—and Mr. Rogers seconded the proposal—that this limitation should be imposed by a means of a written constitution or charter. It is difficult to read with patience the long and not badly written Minute in which this ridiculous scheme is propounded. Such projects are begotten of the very wantonness of idle self complacency and Mr. Tucker might as well have proposed to decree the creation of a Baroda Shakspeare or a Baroda Bible as of a Baroda Constitution. The Minute written by Mr. Gibbs, on the other hand, is the production of a man of sound judgment. The popular estimate of the political capacity of members of the present Government of Bombay has hitherto been far from flattering; but the publication of the Minute written by Mr. Gibbs a year ago, recommending that Mulharrao should be deposed and his kingdom administered by the British Government, shows that this Member of Council at all events can think and write like a statesman. If Mr. Gibbs's advice had been taken, what a weary time of scandal and disloyal and mischievous agitation would have been saved. But the Government of India preferred to temporize, and to play into the hands of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji—with what results, we know but too well. Now, when it is too late, the Home Government falls back on Sir R. Meade's Report and drags from it a justification not merely for the deposition of Mulharrao, but for the proscription of his family. The fact seems to have been overlooked that, in adopting this course of action, the Home Government has strained the authority of the Paramount Power far beyond the intention of either the Government of India or the Government of Bombay. Sir Philip Wodehouse and his colleagues would have asserted the moral responsibility of the English Crown for the good government of Baroda by deposing Mulharrao himself; but we doubt if they or any one of them would have ventured to propose that at the same time Mulharrao's issue should be excluded from the succession. This proscription is entirely the work of the Home Government; it is clearly indefensible if the Queen's Proclamation and the Sunnuds of Adoption still regulate the relations of the Paramount Power with Native Princes; and we cannot conjecture what explanation of so arbitrary a stretch of the prerogative will be offered to Parliament.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 7TH MAY.

THE evidence taken before the House of Commons Select Committee on Foreign Loans is now nearly finished. Monday will probably see the last of it, and then the Committee will be able to set about preparing their reports. The last witness examined of any note was Mr. Albert Grant, who appeared on Monday. The smart little Baron came off, on the whole, very well. He was closely cross-questioned by Mr. Kirkman Hodgson, who all through the investigation has made himself conspicuous for the persistency with which he has tried to make the witnesses admit their own turpitude—a course which, being adopted by one contractor towards others, has rather an ungracious look; and he also had to face the discharge of some of Mr. Lowe's most logical and searching bolts. But he stood to his guns manfully. The weak point in his case was the manipulation to which the Paraguay Loan—the only one of the incriminated list with which he was connected—was subjected. The published amount of this loan was £2,000,000, and a certificate was sent into the Stock Exchange Committee that the whole had been subscribed for and unconditionally allotted, on which certificate a settlement and quotation in the official list were given. But at the very time that this certificate was handed in, the contractors for the loan, and a syndicate of whom Mr. Albert Grant was one, were busy buying back for the Paraguayan Government this very stock which was supposed to be allotted. They, in fact, bought back about £1,500,000, out of the £2,000,000, with the purpose of afterwards placing it on the market when circumstances were favourable. The object of buying back was to prevent the loan sinking to a heavy discount, which would have kept many of the weaker allottees from paying their instalments, and would have led them rather to sell their allotments. Of course a loan which is not paid up is no loan at all, and the design of buying back is, therefore, quite intelligible; but, nevertheless, the result is a deception so far as the public and the Stock Exchange Committee are concerned. Only a quarter of the loan in this case was really placed, while they were told that the whole had been, and thus a sort of official sanction was obtained for the loan under false pretences, which enabled the syndicate at some future time to get out of their purchases at a profit. They did, in fact, get their profit: Grant admitted that they realised among them about £100,000, of which his share was £28,000. The other members of the syndicate were Mr. Samuel Laing, M. P. for the Orkneys, and formerly Financial Secretary for India, Mr. Charles Waring, the railway contractor, and Messrs. Robinson and Fleming. Speaking on grounds of high principle there is no defending such a transaction, and the odd thing is to see the different views taken of it by men like Mr. Lowe and other members of the Committee who are influenced by purely ethical considerations, and by men like Grant, Waring, and Fleming, who follow the customs of the City, and find in them an evangel of morality, good enough for all practical purposes. I need not go over Grant's examination. The game of fence between him and his inquisitors was, on his part most cleverly maintained, and if he did not, convince them that his notions of what was moral and honourable were strictly sound, at least he satisfied them that so thorough a man of his epoch deserved his success. On one point he and all the other City men who have been examined are unanimous. They believe that to hamper the business of loan production with such formalities as registering full particulars and holding the promoters personally liable for mistakes or misrepresentations would drive all the loan enterprises from England to other countries. This, however, is the opinion of men who have a personal interest in keeping things as they are, and must be taken accordingly. Nothing will make the public believe that such swindles as the Honduras and San Domingo loans should, under any circumstances, be tolerated; and I shall be very much surprised if the work of this Committee does not mark the beginning of an entirely new era in such matters.

The Paraguay Loan controversy is also mixed up with an altogether minor question, to which I would not allude again were it not spoken of in this week's number of the *World*. I formerly mentioned the incident of a claim which is made by a syndicate, of whom Crump, the new City editor of the *Times*, was a member, for commission on the loan, which claim is the subject of a Chancery suit, and is, therefore, in one sense public property. It appears that the evidence taken in connection with this suit brings out that Crump and his friends had speculative transactions in Paraguayan bonds, generally selling them for the fall. The writer in the *World* seems to know something of the facts, for he states that Don M. Terrero who negotiated the loan here received a commission which was to be divided between himself and certain others of whom Crump was one; and that in addition Crump and his friends were promised a commission by the contractors, for which they are now suing. The point in dispute being whether the commission should be on the entire loan or only on the bonds placed. The amount actually in question is, I believe, about £30,000. The writer in the *World* thinks that Terrero, Crump, and Cracroft (this is our old friend Bernard who failed only last year), should be summoned before the Select Committee to tell all they know; but considerately adds that no doubt Crump's connection with the Paraguay Loan was unknown to the authorities at Printing House Square when he received his appointment. Really I do not see that it matters whether the fact was known or not. I suppose there is no sin in a man accepting a commission if it were honestly earned, and if the former editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* believes that a particular sum of money is due to him I am not aware that the fact of his being a journalist should debar him from claiming his rights in a court of law. If, indeed, he used his journalistic influence improperly for or against a loan, that would be another thing, but no such charge is made against him. The accusation of "bearing" the stock is another and more serious one, but as yet it does not seem to have gone beyond depositions, which may be contradicted by later depositions. I have mentioned the matter only to show the scandalous liking for personal attacks fostered by such papers as the *World*. There is not, I suppose, one other newspaper in London, unless it were Reynolds' detestable weekly, which would have given currency to an attack of this kind. The letter has the signature of "Scrutator," who I am told is no other a person than Baron Grant, but I greatly doubt this. I question whether he would condescend to this particular mode of hitting an enemy, and I do not see why he should consider Crump an enemy. The rumour that Grant has something to do with the *World* rests, so far as I know, on no better foundation than the fact that it never assails him—a circumstance so remarkable that it is no wonder if notice be excited by it.

Two striking instances of the change which has come over our trade during the last two years, and of the losses incurred, have just been brought to light in the case of very high class limited companies which were formed not very long ago, to take over two prosperous going concerns in the iron industry. One was the Fairbairn Engineering Company, of which Sir William Fairbairn was founder and leading director; the other was Merry and Cunninghame, Limited, Glasgow, of which James Merry, the M.P. for Falkirk and well known sporting man, was head. The first company have just issued a report in which they say that the operations for the past year have resulted in a loss, and not only so but that there is little chance of their being able to earn a profit for the future. The directors—one of whom is Admiral Sherard Osborn—accordingly recommend the assets, plant, &c., to be sold and the business wound up. The causes of their non-success are the keenness of the competition, the difficulty of managing their workmen who do less work for higher wages, and the rivalry of foreigners. It is true that the competition seems to have been due in some cases rather to a change in the distribution of business than to a diminution of its amount, for the report says that the work of contractors, that is, of makers of iron bridges, viaducts, &c., is passing into the hands of iron workers; but after allowing for this the result is deplorable enough. The Merry and Cunninghame case is little better. The concern is hardly more than two-and-a-half years old, and such were the known profits of the business that the vendors at first guaranteed a minimum dividend of 10 per cent. for a certain time. Lately, however, the returns have become worse and worse, and though the 10 per cent. dividend was paid on the 31st December last it was soon found that the profits would not allow of any more for some time. The shares, of which there were 100,000, with £10 paid on each, fell to a discount of 40 per cent., but were virtually unsaleable until it is now announced that the vendors will take the business back, and return to the subscribers all their capital with 5 per cent. interest from the date of the last dividend 31st December. The directors have agreed to the proposal and no doubt so will the shareholders. This result is not so unfavourable as the other, since at the worst the shareholders only lose the extravagant profits held out in the prospectus as an inducement, and the original vendors by receiving the whole undertaking back show that they retain full faith in the nature of the business; and it also supplies a further proof that joint stock management is not so good as private. But unless trade had been exceptionally bad, unless it had become impossible to go on earning profits which unquestionably were once earned, the business would not have reached this deadlock, and the fact is, therefore, a tribute to the extent and force of our retrogression during the last three years.

Whether trade is about to take a turn for the better, and a permanent one, it is not easy to say, but there is certainly a general idea abroad that it is, and this is so far confirmed by the Board of Trade Returns for April issued to-day, which for the first time in a period of nearly two years show an increase in the total of the exports. The declared value of these was £20,221,830 against £19,432,270 in April 1874, and £21,343,026 in April 1873. The gain is not much, and the whole is due to the one item of cotton goods, the shipments of which to the East were very heavy last month, and are, I fear, not likely to be repeated. Still we must welcome the improvement so far as it goes and hope it will be kept up. I fancy next month will see a growth in the export of metals and a falling off in that of textiles. The quantity of cotton yarn exported last month was 20,808,000 lbs. against 17,681,409 lbs. in April 1874, and 17,075 183 lbs. in April 1873; the value being £1,267,088 against £1,242,095, and £1,262,202. The quantity of piece goods exported was 329,395,200 yards against 271,573,370 yards in April 1874, and 282,520,245 yards in April 1873; and the value £5 357,178 against £4,545,161 and £5,099,872. The proportions to Bombay were as follows:—Yarn 750,700 lbs. last month against 662,300 lbs. in April 1874; piece goods, 26,028,100 yards against 23 583,500 yards in April 1874. The return of imports is not quite so favourable as that of exports: the total last month being £30,327,214 against £31,616,521 in April 1874, and £31,237,960 in April 1873. The import of cotton was 1,128,605 cwts. last month against 1,553,961 cwts. in April 1874, and 1,578,163 cwts. in April 1873. The proportion from India was 493,009 cwts. last month against 222,255 cwts. in April 1874.

Money is slightly dearer again, partly from the improvement of trade, but as the exchanges are favourable gold is coming in largely, and I do not think we shall have anything like really dear money for some time yet. The P. and O. steamer to-morrow takes out £80,000 in bar silver to India and £104,000 in Mexican dollars to China and the Straits. The bar silver received here a few days ago was sold at 57d. per ounce standard, the lowest price on record, and the market is very quiet at this quotation, there being no demand for the East. The total export of silver from Southampton to India this year to this date is £1,063,150 against £3,949,020 in the whole of last year.

Some of the London correspondents of country papers and the metropolitan journals that retail the gossip of Parliamentary reporters have been circulating a list of the "specials" who will follow the Prince of Wales to India next November. I notice the list only to correct it. It gives Russell for the *Times*, Forbes for the *Daily News*, Sala for the *Daily Telegraph*, and Henty for the *Standard*. Only one of these is certain, namely Forbes for the *Daily News*. Billy Russell may go for the *Times*, but also he may not, for he is scarcely the man he was. Sala will not represent the *Telegraph*, whose correspondent will be Mr. Edwin Arnold, a gentleman fitted for almost any form of literary labour, but specially for this particular task. Henty, I should think, will act for the *Standard*, and Shand for the *Pall Mall* unless it prefers a man on the spot.

The *Scotsman* a few days ago contained an announcement (transferred to the *Times*) that the Committee of the Reform Club had elected Mr. Russel, editor of the *Scotsman*, an honorary member of the Club, and it took care to explain that this was a very great honour indeed, as few but peers, of whom it gave a list, had been so elected. One of the *emeriti* had been Mr. Gladstone, and another Mr. Cardwell, but the others had been noblemen, and very high class ones too, the Marquises being especially strong, while there were no less eminent personages than the Dukes of Westminster and Bedford among them. For my part when I hear of a man joining the Reform Club I think of Sidney Smith's remark when he was shown over the principal saloon. "I would rather have your room than your company." A more seedy, woe-begone, God-forsaken looking set than the members of this Club does not now, I should think, exist in any other assemblage of the same character. Irish members of Parliament, hungry and briefless barristers, solicitors touting for jobs at elections, third class City men, and "guinea pig" directors by the dozen—what merit is there in being associated with a crew of this stamp? The "Devonshire" is on the whole better, but even it in the matter of selectness leaves much to be desired.

NATIVE ARMY ORGANIZATION AND PRIVILEGE LEAVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As one of those who can by no means agree with all the abuse that it is fashionable now-a-days to heap on the Indian Army, will you allow me to notice the remarks relative to "privilege leave" in your article of the 20th inst., for I observe that it is therein stated that in consequence of the present system of organization officers cannot, now-a-days, obtain this indulgence. I wish to notice this statement, not so much with the view of combating the *Gazette's* ideas relative to the efficiency of the Army, as to draw the attention of the authorities to what is undoubtedly, in some cases, a grievance, though it is unfair to attribute it to the present organization. There can be no question but that in some regiments there is frequently a difficulty about getting leave, but this difficulty arises not from any obstruction offered at Army Head-Quarters, but from the idiosyncracies of the commanding officer of the regiment or the station, generally the former. There are some commanding officers who cannot endure their officers going away on leave, and who throw every possible obstruction in the way of allowing them to avail themselves of the leave regulations. Possibly they may not care for leave themselves, in which case they often think it unnecessary to give it to others; or it may be, that in their opinion youngsters (which, with commanding officers of this kind, means any one younger than themselves, even if 20 years in the service) are guilty of presumption in asking for it; and in such cases the difficulty alluded to by you exists. But in a regiment where the commanding officer is what is commonly called a "good fellow," there is no difficulty about leave. My own experience, which embraces the present and the past systems, is, that I have never been refused privilege leave, of which I have steadily availed myself ever since the existing organization has been in force; nor can I remember any officer in my regiment having been refused it when asked for at the proper time, i.e., out of the dull season. It is of course very likely that others have a real cause of grievance, but you may depend upon it that in most cases it is the temper of the commanding officer, and not the organization of the Army, which is at fault. It would be as well if some measures were taken to prevent an indulgence which is highly prized becoming, as it does in some regiments, a dead letter. Two officers (if efficient) at regimental head-quarters are quite sufficient to carry on the work of any native regiment, and if privilege leave was based on a principle of this kind, the present cause of complaint would rapidly disappear.

AN OFFICER.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE INSTALLATION OF GOPALRAO AS GAEKWAR.

BARODA, 27th May.

To-day the installation of Gopalrao as Gaekwar of Baroda took place with great *éclat*.

At six o'clock in the morning the troops under Colonel Thompson assembled in front of the Residency and thence marched to the City, where they lined the principal thoroughfares.

At eight o'clock Sir R. Meade, accompanied by the Officers of the Garrison, drove to Laripoora Gate where the company dismounted and proceeded on elephants gorgeously caparisoned to the Palace.

After Jumnabaee in private had adopted Gopalrao, Sir R. Meade met him at the entrance to the private temple, near the Durbar Room, and conducted him to the *gadee*, where the Sirdars and others present congratulated the new Gaekwar and vowed fealty to Him. Tarabaee, Khunderao's daughter, was seated on the left of the Gaekwar.

Sir R. Meade addressed the assemblage and proclaimed Gopalrao Sovereign, whereupon the artillery adjoining the Palace fired a salute. Dresses in honour of the occasion were then presented to the Gaekwar by Sir R. Meade, after which the Gaekwar presented dresses of honour to the military officers. Sir R. Meade took the Gaekwar to Jumnabaee, where he exhorted him to remember his allegiance to the British Government and his duty to give good government to his subjects.

On his return into the Durbar Room Sir Madhava Rao presented *pan sopares* to the Europeans who then left and attended the breakfast, at which the new Gaekwar's health was enthusiastically drunk. The Sirdars presented nuzzurs to the Gaekwar and the proceedings terminated. Everybody seemed pleased.

THE BURMAH MISSION.

RANGOON, 27th May.

The steamers Nemesis and Talifoo proceeded to Mandalay with Sir Douglas Forsyth and suite, and four officers and 84 European troops. They are expected to reach Mandalay in about 15 days.

THE SURGEON-GENERALSHIP OF BENGAL.

ALLAHABAD, 27th May.

Doctor Fullarton Beatson has accepted the officiating Surgeon-Generalship of Bengal, vice Doctor Campbell, who does not resume the appointment.

[Reuter's Telegrams.]

SIR W. G. ROMAINE ON THE CASE OF THE GAEKWAR.

LONDON, 27th May.

A letter has been published from Sir W. G. Romaine, in which Lord Northbrook's policy with respect to the recent deposition of the Gaekwar of Baroda is defended. The writer points out that the critics have failed to indicate any other course than that adopted.

FRANCE.

PARIS, 26th May.

The Assembly has appointed a new Committee of Thirty, containing twenty members of the Left who are favourable to elections by departments. The Ministry insist on elections by arrondissement.

THE DUCHESNE TRIAL.

BRUSSELS, 26th May.

In consequence of the failure of the recent prosecution of Duchesne for alleged complicity in the attempt on Prince Bismark's life, the Belgian Government has announced its intention to introduce a bill to render penal offers to assassinate.

LONDON, 26th May, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats irregular.

The London Cotton Market has been dull. Fair Dhollera 5¼.

The sum of £108,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Major-General Sir James Brind left Allahabad on Tuesday last to assume command of the Umballa Division. General Bright will hold temporary command of the Allahabad division till General Maude's arrival.

The Calicut paper states that a chest containing upwards of 700 rupees has been carried away from the Cannanore Arsenal, notwithstanding that there was a strong guard—both European and native—to watch the chest.

The quantity of cotton dispatched to Bombay from the Central Provinces and Berar, during the week ending 26th May, amounted to 2,626 bales and for the season to 306,495 bales, being 9,000 bales more than last season and 67,000, bales more than in 1872-73.

An enterprising native Calcutta firm is about to publish in a portable form "a collection of portraits with short sketches of the lives of all the clever men of Bengal," past and present. It is said that the collection will only include the clever people who are "children of the soil" of Bengal.

Lieutenant-Colonel Deane, Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor, has been appointed to the Command of the 1st Battalion 19th Regiment, and His Excellency has directed that Colonel Deane's services be placed at the disposal of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief from the 4th of next month.

The Roman Correspondent of the *Daily News* says that the *Unita Cattolica* has a leading article full of bitter comment upon the installation of the Prince of Wales as Grand Master of the Freemasons. It identifies Anglican Protestantism with Masonry, and says that the two must stand or fall together.

The Calcutta Orchestral Society gave its second Concert on Saturday evening last. There was a good attendance and the selections of music are said to have been good and to have been well performed. Though there is no "season" at Calcutta now, yet a new musical society commences with fair prospects of future success. In Bombay even the Re. 1 Organ Concerts have come to an end.

The Beecher trial is likely (says the *New York Times*) to give us a few new phrases, or interpretations of old ones, which may perhaps be useful to writers and speakers. Thus, the other day, Mr. Beecher admitted in his cross-examination that a particular statement of Bessie Turner's was untrue. Mr. Fullerton asked him, "Did you believe Bessie Turner had told you a falsehood?" To which Mr. Beecher replied, "I believed she had told me a 'self-deception.'"

We are informed by the *Railway Service Gazette* that "the Sindhia Railway Engineers have finished their survey up to Gwalior, and if one is to judge by the route marked out, the station for Morar will be 1½ mile from the Morar Post Office, and about half a mile from the foot of the hill leading to the fortress, Gwalior. It is said that no works will be commenced on the Gwalior side of the Sumbul River until the works on the Agra side are completed."

We read that a company of sappers under an officer has been detailed to survey the burnt portion of the city of Peshawur. It is proposed in rebuilding it to make some broad streets through the banker's quarter of the city. The streets were so narrow and tortuous that a fire-engine could not get along them. The efforts of the garrison alone saved the city from entire destruction. Nearly 10,000 lbs. of powder were used in blowing up houses to stop the fire, and it was most effective in doing so.

In the Court of Exchequer on May 6 the Lord Chief Baron delivered judgment in the case of Jacobs *v.* the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Brett, in which the plaintiff moved in person for a rule to set aside an order made by Mr. Justice Denman to stay proceedings in an action for the non-delivery of a gold watch, for libel and false imprisonment, on the ground that they were frivolous. The court held that the proceedings were frivolous, and that to treat a rule of the highest court of common law in the realm as a libel was not only frivolous and vexatious, but was also a high contempt of court. The rule was refused.

Perhaps Reuter's agent may be able to explain the delay yesterday in transmitting the message from London concerning the winner of the Derby. We have been astonished in previous years with the statement that a minute and a half or two minutes were taken up in conveying the news from London to Bombay, but yesterday instead of getting the information every one so anxiously awaited at 8-30 or 9 P.M., it was quite one-quarter of an hour past midnight before the telegram arrived. Some explanation might be offered of this delay, altogether apart from the consideration of the very late hour at which the thousands of anxious expectants were on this account obliged to retire to rest last night.

On the 17th of May the Commissioner of Peshawur sent a telegram to the Secretary to the Bombay Government stating that a very destructive fire had occurred at Peshawur, that 15,000 were unhoused, and that pecuniary assistance was urgently required. On the 20th in stant the Commissioner of Peshawur sent another telegram stating that subscriptions were considered unnecessary. After waiting for seven days the above information was placed by order of Government on the editors' table at the Secretariat. What remedies have been applied to render needless now the pecuniary aid which was at first so urgently required it is at present impossible to tell, but they will doubtless be known in the course of a few days. Some assistance was expected from the Government of India which has, perhaps, been given.

A man named Sheik Curreem Bux has been kept a prisoner in the Presidency Jail, Calcutta, for nearly nine months on a warrant issued before judgment. This long incarceration has been endured simply because the plaintiff in the case omitted to pay a stamp fee of Rs. 2 to enable the Sheriff to make the necessary return of the service of the summons. At last the unfortunate Sheik Curreem Bux has been released by orders of Mr. Justice Phear, and his Lordship is reported to have observed that the case was a serious one, and that he thought that an action for damages would lie against the responsible party. It remains with Curreem Bux to commence his action and thereby materially reduce his debt to the plaintiff, which amounts to about Rs. 1,700. But how does it happen that the liberty of the subject is worth no more than a stamp for Rs. 2?

The following is the text of the Proclamation issued by the Maharajah of Travancore under date the 28th day of Madam 1050, corresponding with the 9th day of May 1875, abolishing the duty levied on coffee exported from Travancore:—

"Whereas we desire to give every encouragement to the cultivation of coffee in our territories, and it has been represented to us that in consequence of the duty with which the coffee exported from Travancore is charged it is unable to compete in the market on equal terms with the produce of other places, we are hereby pleased to abolish from the (1st Eddavom 1050), 13th May 1875, the duty of 5 per cent. hitherto levied on the export of this staple reserving to ourselves the right to readjust the land tax on coffee estates with reference to the relief thus afforded."

The importance of this concession may be judged from the following figures representing the sums realized as export duty during the three last years:—

1047	Rs. 28,852
1048	,, 41,963
1049	,, 29,723

The value of coffee exported in the year 1048 was Rs. 8,39,000 and in 1049 Rs. 5,84,000. The falling off in the latter year is attributed to short crops caused by leaf disease.

Mr. Disraeli's somewhat exaggerated description of the appearance of the streets of London, in his speech at the dinner of the Royal Academy, which we gave in our yesterday's issue, has justly attracted attention. A letter appears in the *Daily News*, of May 4th, in which the Premier is called to account for the sacrifice of correctness to effect. The writer, "A.B.," says:—"The Premier's speech at the Academy is a fine specimen of his habit of exaggerated generalization and one-sidedness when he becomes brilliant. The 'hideous monotony' of London streets is being gradually dissipated by the interpolation of as fine buildings as any in Europe, their 'blockade of omnibus' is broken by equipages that are the admiration of Europe, the screaming of the underground railway is unheard in its great arteries and little out of them, and concerts of organs and hurdy-gurdies have been dispersed by the penalties of law. Around London are rural scenes of surpassing beauty, of which our greatest artists have availed themselves, and the sky above London to day might still further incite artistic genius. Yet for the sake of an inaccurate antithesis Mr. Disraeli defames the metropolis."

The new cure for leprosy, lately discovered by Dr. Dougal, has, according to the most reliable accounts, met with so large a share of success, that it seems not unreasonable to believe that the true specific against this terrible scourge has at length been discovered. The *Arakan News* furnishes the following particulars about the components of the remedy and the method for mixing and using it. The remedy is "gurjun oil (commonly known as wood oil) procured from the *Dipterocarpus lævis*, which flourishes abundantly in the jungles of Arakan. The treatment is both external and internal. The ointment for external use is

R. Lime water—3 parts.
Gurjun oil—1 part.

Mix and agitate violently, until they thoroughly unite and form a substance of the consistence of Indian butter. For internal use, a mixture of the same ingredients, in equal parts, is to be administered in half-ounce doses, night and morning." Such are the ingredients of the remedy which Dr Dougal states, requires only persistent use to eradicate leprosy and restore its victim to health. Should this prove to be the case, Dr. Dougal will henceforth rank high amongst the benefactors of mankind.

Figaro says:—Co-operative trading societies "limited" have, as a rule, been so notoriously unsuccessful that we are not at all surprised to hear that a number of retired Anglo-Indian civilians and military men have formed a "company"

To supply depots, members, and subscribers in India with articles of all kinds, both for domestic consumption and general use, of the best quality, and at the lowest possible price; and for obtaining on the most reasonable terms, for members and subscribers in Europe, articles produced or manufactured in India.

On the directorate of this promising scheme we find an imposing array of names: two Generals, one Major General, one Colonel, one "Doctor," and one "Taylor of Patna," not unknown to fame, have all "gone into trade." So long as there exist firms conducted by gentlemen of practical experience, like, for instance, the managing agents of this paper, who make it their special business to carry out for the public all the objects for which this new company has been started, the new undertaking will, probably, be "patronised" only (until it collapses), by the immediate friends and connections of the amateur traders alluded to, who may balance the gratification of serving friends against the loss sustained by paying fancy prices for the execution of their commissions.

The *Standard* reports an extraordinary scene which occurred on Wednesday May 5 at the funeral of the late Mr. Baron Pigott, at Sherfield Churchyard, near Basingstoke. The Baron had been dead more than a week, but it was not till the day before the funeral that his two sons, who are "Plymouth Brethren," intimated that they did not wish the Church service to be used. Mr. Osborne Morgan's opinion was telegraphed for, and he replied that, the deceased having been baptised, the clergyman was bound to read the service over the body, but that, if the clergyman was interfered with, he might shut up his book and walk away, but the burial could not be stopped. The clergyman, the Rev. A. G. Barker, went early to the churchyard, and exhorted the crowds to seemly and decent behaviour. He and his curate, the Rev. H. Sandall, afterwards met the funeral at the gate, and proceeded with the words "I am the Resurrection and the Life" when some of the mourners shouted to him to stop, and others to go on. Meanwhile, the bearers, commanded by one of the Baron's sons, pushed along, and threw the coffin into the grave near the gate. A solicitor was then sent to say that in the name of the executors he protested against the service being read. The rector shut his book and walked quietly away with his curate. The churchwardens have served a notice on the solicitor for the two sons, stating that they hold him legally responsible for stopping the rector in the performance of his duty. The great crowd then quietly dispersed.

Lieutenant Conder, R. E., the officer in charge of the survey of Palestine, reports the recent discovery of the city and cave of Adullam. M. Clermont Ganneau found last year the name of Ayd el Mieh attached to a ruin in the "Shephelah," a low country of Judah. The spot has now been visited and thoroughly examined by the survey party, the conclusion arrived at being that it is the veritable site of Adullam. If this be agreed upon fresh light will be thrown on the principal scenes of David's outlaw life. Ayd el Mieh is placed in a commanding position in the presumed Valley of Elah, where David killed Goliath, and in which the Philistines always had, unless barred by strongholds such as this, an open highway, a mile broad, up which they could make their forays on the fertile corn land of Judah. It lies half-way between Socoh and Krilah, and about eight miles north-east of Beit Jibrius. The ruins comprise the usual confused remains of dwellings, with wells still open, aqueducts, tombs, hill terraces for cultivation, and rock fortification. Without the walls and on both sides of the valley are a series of caves, still used as dwelling places or stables, in which abundant room might be found for David and his followers. Photographs have been taken by Lieutenant Kitchener (who has succeeded the late Mr. Tyrwhitt Drake in the survey), and doubtless the ruins will be sketched and planned by Lieutenant Conder. The district in which the party are now engaged has yielded an abundant harvest of Biblical names, the list of those recovered by the expedition in this neighbourhood exceeding in number all those found by previous travellers together—a fact illustrative of the value of systematic research.

On Monday night, at Baroda, about eleven o'clock, when all respectable people in Camp were either playing at whist or sound asleep, considerable alarm was caused by the sounds of vigorous bugling being wafted towards the Cantonments from the direction of the Fusiliers' Camp, near the old race-course. Sir Richards Meade and the Commanding Officer of the Station, Colonel Thompson, despatched sowars to ascertain the cause of the extraordinarily warlike signals, for though the possibility of a hostile attack in that direction or upon European troops could not be believed, it was difficult to suppose that something unusually alarming had not occurred in the midst of the gallant Fusiliers. Both the "alarm" and the "assembly" were heard distinctly several times in Camp, and the fact that the sound of shots following these astonishing premonitions could not be heard though they were anxiously listened for, added a strange mystery to the affair. After the whole official mind of the Camp had been kept in perturbation for some time, a message was brought into Camp, to the effect that the cause of the disturbance was that two men had lost themselves in the jungle near the Camp, and that the bugles of the regiment had been summoned into requisition to summon men to search for the strayed sheep. After this those who were playing whist now played the more, and those who had been asleep turned over and resumed their occupation, though first bestowing a growl upon those whose zeal in sounding the most alarming notes of war had caused them to sit up and hope that at last the real battle of Baroda was at their door. Of course it is needless to say that at headquarters the affair is looked upon as a serious mistake, and probably the buglers will be asked who told them to bugle so powerfully on such comparatively trivial provocation.

The annual distribution of prizes to the students of Canning College took place on Thursday morning, the 20th inst., in the Kaiserbagh Baradurri. The Hon'ble J. F. D. Inglis, Chief Commissioner, presided and gave away the prizes. After he had done so he addressed the students, making the following special remarks on Mahomedan education which are of general interest:—"Notwithstanding these causes for congratulation, it is impossible not to see without regret the comparatively small number of Mahomedans who avail themselves of the educational advantages offered by this institution. In the report we have just heard it was stated, I think, that in the College there were only 9 Mahomedans out of 83 students, and in the School only 207 Mahomedans out of 710 boys. This is particularly striking in a school such as this, situated in one of the largest Mahomedan towns in India. Their absence is no doubt principally caused by their disinclination to accept a system of education which in their opinion is devoted too exclusively to teaching English and European science,—instruction in Arabic and Persian literature and history being put too much in the back ground and treated as of secondary and minor importance. I think that their feelings on this matter should be referred to and consulted; and that an endeavour should be made, by combining instruction in their own literature with the teaching of European science, to overcome and remove as far as possible their objections. Several native gentlemen have spoken to me lately about this, and Raja Amir Hussun Khan has promised to give me a paper embodying his views on the subject and describing the measures he, in common with others, think should be taken to remove the difficulty, I shall make this over to Colonel Reid for the consideration of the Committee. The question is one of the greatest importance and demands our most careful and earnest attention."

Mr. Brajendranath De, who writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* from Oxford, and describes himself as "a selected candidate, Bengal Civil Service," contends, in a letter to the *Times*, that the changes in the mode of appointing candidates to the Indian Civil Service which are said to be in contemplation will be productive of most disastrous results. The only reasons that have been given for the change, the writer says, amount to this, that it is difficult to ascertain the correct age of an Indian, and that a competitive examination is not a sufficient test of an Indian's fitness for the Indian Civil Service. With regard to the former, Mr. De asserts that in the cases in which certain Indian candidates on the occasion of competing for university degrees in India, and on that of applying for admission into the Indian Civil Service in England, were charged with making false statements respecting their age, the candidates in each case succeeded in proving the truth of their assertion, and he adds that, hedged in between a minimum age in India and a maximum in England, many young Indians are debarred from matriculating for two or three years after they are fully able to pass the test, and thus not only lose some of those years when they are most apt and capable for educational purposes, but acquire listless and mischievous habits, which cling to them ever afterwards. With respect to the allegation that Indians, when they pass the open competition, do so by sheer force of "cramming," the writer says it ought to be remembered that, if Indians are compelled to cram in self-defence for six months or a year at the longest, the generality of English candidates do so for three or four years. In reply to the argument that a class of men whose ability and integrity have been tried by previous service in the uncovenanted service would be secured by the adoption of a system of nomination, Mr. De says:—Without asserting, with Mr. Herbert Spencer, that it is the curse of all public service that old men with old ideas are placed at the heads of departments, it may be said that India at the present time is the country to which the remark applies with the greatest force. Notwithstanding all the declamation commonly used against the rising generation of India, it cannot be denied that in public spirit as well as political and social morality they are superior to their predecessors. On the contrary supposition, indeed, the position of England with regard to Indians is suicidal. If, with three complete universities and one inchoate, England fails not only to raise the public morality of Indians, but absolutely lowers it every succeeding generation, she should wash her hands of her great dependency as soon as possible.

Mr. Cameron, the Superintendent, writing to the Madras Government, gives the subjoined interesting information regarding the vanilla plantation at the Lalbagh:—"The vanilla aromatica succeeds well in the Government Garden; it is growing in a mixture of leaf mould and sand, and trained to thin stone pillars placed three feet apart and seven feet in height, and cross pieces in the top to form a lattice work for the plants to cling to; this mode of training has been adopted more for convenience in fertilizing and otherwise dealing [illegible] be obtained from a stone support. In my opinion trees with a rough bark, such as the mango, averrhoa, or jambosa afford the most natural support for vanilla, and if the plants are carefully treated, the pods will be larger. As a proof of this statement, I found that some of the pods which were gathered this year from plants trained on the adjacent mango trees, were much finer than those under immediate cultivation. A checkered shade is essential; when exposed to the full rays of the sun the vanilla soon becomes sickly. The plants require to be well watered when the ground becomes quite dry about the roots, but only when such is the case, as nothing will kill sooner than stagnant moisture. When planting in low situations the ground should be lightly raised above the surrounding level, with sandy soil and gravel to permit superfluous water to run off. Ordinary sized cuttings when rooted and planted out, usually produce flowers the third year from planting. But another sort of cutting which may be layered at once where it is intended to grow, *viz*, a portion of a young branch or shoot, having from four to eight or more joints, will produce flowers in 18 months or 2 years. The proper way to fertilize the flowers is easily acquired with a little practice; natural fecundation is prevented by means of a thin skin which covers the stigma, this should be gently raised with a small piece of bamboo sharpened and nicely rounded at the points, introduce the pollen, and let down the covering again, the operation should take place in the mornings from 8 to 10 o'clock; in this country the flowers generally close after that time until the evening. The crop of fruit was very good this year, but the present plantation is not sufficiently extensive to be of much commercial value to Government. The total weight after being dried and packed is only 8lbs. I endeavoured to follow the directions quoted in Mr. O'Conner's pamphlet, as much as practicable in drying the fruit, and trust that a good report may be received from the London Market. The tin box contains 8 small soldered tins each filled with vanilla beans amounting to 5 lbs. 4 ozs. There are 2 lbs. 12 ozs. yet in hand which is good for present use, but would have considerably reduced the value of the imported sample, and for this reason the latter quantity has been retained."

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BROACH, 26th May.

Broach at present has but very few features of interest. Everything is dull and calm as a resting wheel. One sees nothing but dusty streets and rows of houses, a sight that is not calculated to make one feel cheerful. However, the weather here is not to be found fault with. The mercury in the thermometer stands under 82° in the morning and evening, while at mid-day it runs up to about 94°. A cool breeze blows all day, and the town is free of any direful epidemic. The cotton season has run its busy career, and so the life, bustle, and din incidental to it is wanting to enliven the town. The various gins and presses with their deafening noise, their roaring fires, and their sooty chimneys smoking away fast and furious, are all hushed and silent. They look dreary and deserted, and there is nothing to break the solemn monotony. To compensate as it were for so much dulness, the Municipality is active. The Deputy Collector, Mr. Pranlal Mathooradas, who is at present chairman of the managing committee, evinces a good deal of interest in our municipal matters, and he is deserving of praise for his disinterested zeal and energy. The newly nominated young Secretary, Mr. Sorabjee Pallonjee, looks well after sanitary reforms. By cutting the Jhareesari Gate slope and paving the same, he has done no little good to the inhabitants at large and to the poor beasts of burden who have to cross the road with heavy loads on their backs during the monsoon. But the Katapore Gate paving requires looking after and the Joona Bazaar road, which badly wants widening. The Collector, Mr. White, is out in the districts and is expected back by or about the 28th.

The association, delighting in the sham name of the "Broach Association," has evidently gone to its long home and the mourners go about the streets in the hope of its resuscitation.

THE BOMBAY MARINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—On reading the order about the officers of the Bombay Marine wearing uniform, &c., my heart gave a great jump, I felt like a newly caught fish which had managed to regain the water. *Now*, said I in my heart of hearts, our exertions are to be recognized! No more, when our services are not for the time being required, shall we be laid on the shelf or forced by circumstances to take up some inferior acting appointment. We may *now* hope to be treated in a liberal and gentlemanly spirit. Truly there is yet a great future for the officers of the Marine!

Give us the chance and we will yet make a good thing of it. Double our pay and we may be able to keep out of debt!

Let H. E. the Governor pick out a gentlemanly young fellow as A.D.C. (Marine), give him his grub instead of ship's rations! and Rs. 1,000 a month instead of Rs. 150! which would be the pay of a second officer who may have served in that capacity for 10 years!

Recollect the finishing lines to the "Chesapeake and Shannon"—

"May Britons ever prove both in Fighting and in Love
"That the tars of old Britannia are the dandies oh!"

Talking about lines (ours have been hitherto precious "hard lines"). In the midst of my troubles I do sometimes indulge in what I wish I could persuade you was poetry—no—rhyme! Yes! No! Yes, poetry and rhyme. It's all the same thing isn't it? Well, that order made me think and thinking made me rhyme, the result I herewith favour you with. Of course H. E. will immediately act on the suggestion.—Yours, &c.

"HARD UP"! B. M.

Bombay, 24th May.

Vide G. O. Marine Department, 3rd May 1875.

What's the meaning of the order in the Government Gazette?
I've been puzzling my brains but I hav'nt found it yet,
So I'd better give it up, altho' its written broad
That in future, "every fellow's got to wear a sword!"
Perhaps you've heard, *perhaps you hav'nt*, of our Bombay Marine
Such a queer old service, before was never seen.
They've got a ship-rigged steamer, a tug and a gun-boat,
A despatch vessel and barge they also have afloat!
Now its twelve years since the old Indian Navy
By Sir Charles Wood was pitched to Old Davy,
The B. M. then came in, as a service most forlorn,
For it took'em *quite ten years* to provide a uniform.
But some wore coats of blue, brass buttons and gold lace,
Yet one was free to wear without fear or disgrace,
A soldier's coat, spurs, tops and Bedford cords,
In the good old days, before they gave us swords!
Every year amongst our ships there is a sad decrease,
And all the vessels now have captains three a-piece,
Promotion is most scarce, and the pay a thing of scorn,
But we may be happy yet, now we've swords and uniform!
We have sweltered in the Gulf and I think have had a share
Of Red Sea boils and prickly-heat, so of course its only fair
That the Governor should want an Aide, him to inform
On matters Marine—dressed with sword in uniform.
But I do not think the billet will be offered to me,
To live in clover at Parell, I'd of course "chuck up" the sea,
"Quarters" and "boat-stations," for tennis on the lawn,
That is if I might play it in my brand new uniform!

BOMBAY.

Constable Thomas has received a reward of Rs. 40, for having arrested four seamen belonging to the ships Harold Haarfager and Palestine.

His Holiness the Patriarch of the Syrian Church, and the Right Reverend Bishop of Jerusalem, left Bombay yesterday afternoon by train for Madras.

Assault.—Poonja Dhoola was yesterday sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment by the presiding Magistrate at the Fort Police Court, for having assaulted Sewa Bugga.

Notice.—The departure of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s contract steamer to the Coast and Calcutta has been postponed to Saturday (to-morrow), the 29th instant. The mails will be closed at the usual hour.

Illegal Possession.—Ragoo bin Rutnor was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by the Senior Magistrate, for having been found in possession of various articles of clothing, reasonably suspected of having been stolen by him.

Torturing Bullocks.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Rama Essoo, Jainabai woman, Abba Gopall and Bhowanee were fined Rs. 4, 8, 5, and 10 respectively, for the above offence.

Theft by a Sailor.—William Bell, a seaman, was yesterday charged by Mr. Minns, the proprietor of the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms and the Fort Billiard Saloon, with having stolen a pair of boots, and was remanded until to-day.

Drunkenness.—James Hallen, a seaman, was yesterday charged with this offence by Inspector Killen, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5, by Mr. C. P. Cooper, before whom the charge was preferred. Before the same Magistrate James Donovan was charged with the like offence by Constable Beecher, and was fined one rupee.

Threatening Language.—Joze Maria Rodrigues appeared yesterday on summons, before Mr. P. Ryan, to answer a charge preferred by Mrs. Marcelina Nicholas of having used abusive and threatening language, and was, on conviction, sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5. Both parties were bound over to keep the peace in their own recognizances for the sum of Rs. 50.

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 25th May, was 339, being 63 less than in the preceding week, 2 less than the total of the week ending 26th May 1874, and 3 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 241 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Mint.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 17th May 1875, was Rs. 26,86,919; add silver received during the week Rs. 3,829; no new coin was paid during the week; balance Rs. 26,90,748. There are in addition [illegible] individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

A Vagrant.—Dennis Patrick O'Leary was yesterday sent by Mr. C. P. Cooper to the Government Workhouse as a vagrant, at the instance of Constable Whitton. O'Leary was sent down as a vagrant from Kurrachee about a week ago by the Magistrate of that district, and on being placed before Mr. Cooper had been sent to the Strangers' Home. He was also charged yesterday with having been drunk and incapable on the preceding day, and was on this charge sentenced to one day's imprisonment.

Mr. D'Arcy Read's "Parsee in Search of his Wife."—A correspondent writes in a most enthusiastic manner about the hide and seek performances of the "Parsee in search of his Wife" at Mr. Read's "Ghost" every evening, and we infer therefrom that the popularity of this little domestic affair is considerable. We can confidently recommend the public to continue their visits to the pavilion where they will find two hours amusement in this hot weather in the cool of the evening.

An Old Offender.—Khundia Bhowanie was yesterday charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper with having obtained a gold earring by false pretences. The complainant said that on the previous day, while walking in Bhendy Bazaar, he was accosted by the prisoner, who asked him what countryman he was. He replied that he came from Rutnagherry, and thereupon the prisoner said "Let us go together, I belong to the same place." Subsequently he said that he had some gold and wanted to have an earring made, and that he would like to have the complainant's earring for a pattern. He then took the complainant's earring out of his ear, gave him in exchange a worthless ring, and then ran away. He was subsequently arrested, and was, on conviction, sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Burying a Goat Alive.—Sumboo Dackoo and Succaram Ballajee were yesterday charged, at the Girgaum Police Court, with having buried a goat alive. Mr. William Jeddo deposed that he saw the prisoners and about eighteen other Hindoos near the gate of the Bombay Medical Mission, with a goat decorated with colours, &c., and that the first prisoner took a knife and passed it round the animal's throat, but without severing the windpipe. The goat was then thrown into a pit, which was ready to receive it, when the unfortunate animal attempted to escape, the prisoners and others held it down with their feet and then buried it alive. The witness was cross examined by Mr. Rustomjee, who then argued in defence of the prisoners, that they had only been performing one of their ceremonies, and that the goat must have died from the wound to the throat which it had received. His Worship ordered the first prisoner to pay a fine of Rs 20 and dismissed the others.

Assault in the Harbour.—Captain Street, of the steamship Agra, was placed before Mr. Ryan, the Third Magistrate, on Monday last, charged with assaulting the engineer of the steam launch Apollo, the property of Mr. Kerner. The accused had hired the launch to take himself and a party of friends round the harbour, and having landed at Elephanta and tiffined, they decided on proceeding to Tanna, and accordingly directed the engineer to get up steam to go on to Tanna. The engineer, under the instructions he had received from Mr. Kerner, declined to go on to Tanna and further said that he had not sufficient coals, thereupon Captain Street set upon the prosecutor and assaulted him. The accused in defence said that he had grave provocation for the assault and called witnesses to prove his statement, but his Worship said that the assault had been proved and fined Captain Street Rs 10. Mr. Kerner, the owner of the launch, who was present in Court here stated that his launch had been very much strained and intended proceeding against Captain Street for damages.

Cholera in the City of Poona.—Six fresh cases are reported to have taken place in the city since our last issue.—*Poona Observer.*

Cholera in the village of Yerroda.—Two cases of cholera have been reported at the village of Yerroda, near Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Bund, of which one proved fatal.—*Id.*

The Indo-European Telegraph Department.—We notice that all messages intended for stations of the Persian Gulf Telegraph, Europe, and all places west of Kurrachee via the Indo-European route, via Turkey, or via Teheran, will, from the 1st proximo, be received by the Indian Department. We learn that some very material changes are about to be effected in the *personnel* of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, and the system on which the working of it will be conducted will be exactly the same as that on which the Government Telegraph is worked.—*Sind News*, May 24.

Who is a Pauper?—We believe a rule has lately been introduced prohibiting the Charitable Dispensaries here affording assistance to other than actually paupers. The difficulty, we fancy, in enforcing the rule will be, to distinguish between rich and poor, for it is not unusual to observe a well-to-do native clad in tattered and soiled garments, and presenting in every respect a poverty-stricken appearance. It will be a policy for a Dives to appear as a Lazarus, now that the order in question has been promulgated, and if effect be really intended to be given to it, an apothecary will require to have his services supplemented by those of an appraiser, whose local knowledge will be of use in discriminating between a rich and a poor applicant for medical relief!—*Id.*

THE NEW GAEKWAR.

The following is the text of the Proclamation which Sir Richard Meade issued on Wednesday forenoon, announcing the decision of the Government of India with respect to the appointment of the new Gaekwar:—

Be it known to all sirdars, durukdars, officials, ryots, and subjects and dependants of every class of the Baroda State.

Whereas in the proclamation dated 21st instant, it was stated that no delay should occur in carrying out the arrangements for the adoption by Her Highness Jumnabaee and the subsequent installation of the boy selected to be the Sovereign of Baroda, as ordered by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, it is hereby notified for the information of all concerned, that Gopalrao, son of Kasi, has been chosen for the said dignity, and that his adoption by Her Highness and installation by the undersigned on the part of the British Government will be carried out at the Baroda Palace with the customary ceremonies on the morning of Thursday, the 27th instant.

All well-wishers of the Baroda State are invited to unite in invoking the blessing of Providence on their future Chief, and in wishing him long life and prosperity as ruler of the country.

R. MEADE.
Agent Govr.-Genl and Special Comr. at Baroda.
25th May 1875.

THE STEAMSHIP KING ARTHUR.

We have been informed, but cannot vouch for the accuracy of the information, that when this vessel was being built the captain strongly objected to the arrangement of the much-talked of sea-cocks. His objections were founded on the fact that by the arrangement adopted, the "donkey-man," or engineer who works the small deck engine used for the purpose of putting the cranes and winches in motion, &c., must necessarily have access to the cocks, which he considered most objectionable, and he advised that the water supply for the donkey engine should be entirely separate from the main supply. His objections were, however, overruled, and the original arrangement was not altered. From what our informant says, it appears that in the engine-room, or some adjacent place, the sea-water is admitted through a large valve, or cock, but after passing through a short length of piping, is arrested by another valve, which serves to direct the water into either of two pipes,—one leading to the engine and the other into the hold. Now, to permit the water to pass into the first of these passages, the key of this valve should only be moved about quarter of a turn from its position when closed, while to admit the water into the hold it must be moved nearly as far again. Such being the arrangement it is obvious that a person not thoroughly acquainted with the working of this valve might admit the water into the wrong place without knowing that he was doing so. The captain, we are informed, to prevent the possibility of such an accident happening in future, as well as to prevent any person tampering with this dangerous valve, has had it securely enclosed and directed that no one whatever shall be allowed to touch it, except under the direct control of the chief engineer. The King Arthur left Bombay on Monday last, and on her arrival at home, there is, we believe to be an enquiry into all the circumstances connected with the sudden leakage, to prevent the recurrence of which, the precautions we have just alluded to have been taken by the captain.

THE ACBAR COTTON PRESS COMPANY LIMITED.

An adjourned annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held at the registered office of the company on Monday noon, the 24th instant. There were 11 shareholders present. The advertisement convening the meeting was read and Mr. Rehmoobhoy Habibbhoy was voted to the chair. The following resolutions were then put forward and carried unanimously:—

1st. Proposed by Mr. Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, and seconded by Mr. Peerbhoy Khimjee:—That the report of the directors and the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December, 1874, printed copies of which have been previously circulated among the shareholders, be and are hereby received and adopted.

2nd. Proposed by Mr. Harrackchund Heenraj, and seconded by Mr. Moorarjee Khimjee:—That out of the profits, Rs. 39,311-2-3, a dividend of Rs. 200 per share be and is hereby declared, and that the same be made payable to the registered shareholders on and after 10th day of June 1875, and that the balance Rs. 7,349-2-33 after writing off bad and doubtful debts, Rs. 1,962 be carried to the credit of cylinder account.

3rd. Proposed by Mr. Framjee Nanabhoy Davur, and seconded by Mr. Peerbhoy Khimjee:—That Messrs. Dayall Ruttonsey and Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy be re-elected directors of the company for the current year.

4th. Proposed by Mr. Peerbhoy Khimjee, and seconded by Mr. Mahomedbhoy Rowjee:—That Messrs. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody and Bomanjee Pestonjee Master be appointed auditors for the current year and their remuneration be fixed at Rs. 100 each. (This resolution was carried by a majority of votes.)

[illegible] seconded by Mr. Runchordass Kessowjee:—That Rs. 3878-3-47 from the reserved fund account be transferred to the credit of cylinder account as recommended by the directors in their report.

6th. Proposed by Mr. Peerbhoy Khimjee, and seconded by Mr. Moorarjee Khimjee:—That the reduction made by the directors in the amount of fire insurance from Rs. 2,50,000 to Rs. 1,50,000 be and is hereby confirmed.

The seventh resolution regarding the claim of Rs. 2,280 made by Cooverjee Dhurumsey in respect of a false share No. 44 issued during the time of the late secretaries and treasurers was put before the meeting, when, after a good deal of discussion, it was finally resolved that the matter should be laid before the board of directors for settlement.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

INSOLVENT COURT.

Notice is hereby given, that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI:—

Vitul Gopall, goldsmith.
Pandoorung Crustnajee Bhundary, snuff shopkeeper.
Dyal Anundjee, formerly trading in partnership with the late Chuttoorbhooj Anundjee and Luckmidass Goculdass under the name of Luckmidass Chuttoorbhooj, and lately in partnership with Luckmidass Gooul-dass under the name of Luckmidass Dyal, and now unemployed.
Mohideen Ahmed, petty trader.
Pragjee Purshotum, share broker.
Madhowjee Balla, Guzrathee writer.
Bhaichund Sehuggon, Guzrathee mehta in the service of Purbhoodass Nanchund.
Muddoo Noora Tharia and Colsumbaee, his wife. The first-named insolvent is a butcher, and the second unemployed.
Ameerbhoy Hamedbhoy, mason.
Goruckram Raghoonathdass, broker.
Dwarkadass Hurgowandass, general speculator, unemployed.
Aaron Daniel Tulker, English writer.
Ootumchund Manockchund, broker.
Ahmed Curreem, butcher.
Eduljee Pallunjee Kapadia, petty broker, now unemployed.

MEETING OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.

At the regular meeting of the Town Council held on Tuesday last there were present: George F. Henry, Esq., Chairman, Dr. T. Blaney, Lieut. Col. H. F. Hancock, R. E, Surgeon Major Hewlett, J. M. Maclean, Esq., Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., and Raghunath Narayen Khote, Esq. H. E. Jacomb, Esq., Acting Municipal Commissioner, was also present. The minutes of the meeting held on the 18th instant were confirmed. Read the following letter from Dr. Blaney, forwarding the report of the Committee appointed to consider the draft rules drawn up by the Municipal Commissioner for the proposed pension fund for municipal officers and servants:—

To George F. Henry, Esq., Chairman, Town Council.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting of the Committee appointed to consider the scheme for a retiring fund for municipal officers and servants held on the 18th May instant, Present: Thomas Blaney, Esq., Chairman; Geo. F. Henry, Esq.; Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq; Raghunath Narayen Khote, Esq.

The draft rules referred to the Committee were considered.

2. The Committee approve of the rules, subject to the insertion of an additional clause in rule IX. (see appendix) and beg to recommend them for the adoption of the Town Council—I have, &c.

THOMAS BLANEY, Chairman.

Town Council Office, Bombay, 20th May 1875.

The report was as follows:—

At a Meeting of the Committee appointed to consider scheme for a retiring fund for officers and servants of the Municipality held this day there were present:—Thomas Blaney, Esq., Chairman, Geo. F. Henry, Esq., Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., and Raghunath Narayen Khote, Esq.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner was also present.

The draft rules prepared by Mr. Pedder and forwarded with his letter No. 2665 of the 12th instant were considered.

Rule IX stood as follows:—

"No officer voluntarily resigning the service or dismissed for misconduct to receive pension or gratuity."

It was resolved that the Council be recommended to add these words:—

"Nor shall any refund of the half anna contribution deducted from his salary or emoluments be made to him."

Resolved—That the draft pension rules for municipal officers and servants as now amended be approved, and that they be submitted to the Town Council.

18th May 1875. THOMAS BLANEY, Chairman.

Appendix.

"Nor shall any refund of the half anna contribution deducted from his salary or emoluments be made to him."

The section as amended reads as follows:—

"No officer voluntarily resigning the service or dismissed from misconduct to receive pension or gratuity. Nor shall any refund of the half anna contribution deducted from his salary or emoluments be made to him."

THOMAS BLANEY, Chairman.

Proposed by Dr. Blaney, seconded by Raghunath Narayen Khote, Esq.—That the rules for the proposed pension fund for municipal officers and servants now submitted be approved and that they be recommended for sanction and adoption by the Municipal Corporation.—Carried.

Mr. Carroll's report and the recommendations thereon of Mr. Pedder, regarding the future management and working of the Municipal Workshops were further considered.

Proposed by Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., seconded by Raghunath Narayen Khote, Esq.—That Mr. Carroll's recommendations for the future management of the workshops, together with the proposal of the Municipal Commissioner thereon, be approved, that the Municipal Commissioner be asked to put the new arrangements in force from the 1st June, and that the thanks of the Council be tendered to Mr. Carroll for his valuable suggestions.

Mr. Pedder's letter of the 17th instant, on the subject of Mr. Arthur Crawford's letter regarding the water supply, was further considered. The Acting Commissioner informed the Council that Mr. Pedder had no objection to the letter being published; beyond this, that he thought it undesirable to prolong the controversy. Mr. Pedder's only object in writing the letter was to place it on record that he did not concur with Mr. Crawford. The further consideration of the matter was postponed as the Executive Engineer's figures were not before the Council.

Proposed by Dr. Blaney, seconded by Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.—That the Acting Municipal Commissioner be authorised to enter into a lease with Ebrahim Abdool Curreem for five years at a monthly rental of Rs. 200 of the chawls occupied by the Health Department in Fifth Camateepoora Street; the lessee to execute all repairs of whatsoever kind except whitewashing. The lease to date from the 1st March last.—Carried.

Considered memo from the Acting Municipal Commissioner regarding application from Moosa Sullimen and other dyers living at Dadur and Parell to be allowed to open a burying ground on the Dadur Road.

Proposed by Surgeon Major Hewlett, seconded by Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.—That the Council are of opinion it is undesirable that any burying ground should be opened on the site proposed, and that the preferable course will be to require the petitioners to bury their dead in the new cemetry on the Flats.—Carried.

Sanction was given to suits being filed in the Small Cause Court against Mr. M. P. Tuback for the recovery of Rs. 664-6-11, and against Mr. Moroba Balajee for Rs. 676-7-10, the amount of municipal rates and taxes respectively owing by those persons who, it was reported, kept themselves within closed doors.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee suggested that, before the suits were filed, the parties should be written to again and asked to pay, so as to avoid legal proceedings; but it was explained that this would be perfectly useless, as every endeavour had been made to recover the money, but ineffectually.

Read the following letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner relative to the sale of the right to collect squatters' fees in the Markets:—

To H. W. Barrow, Secretary Town Council.

Sir,—Adverting to the recent scheme of Mr. Pedder for the reorganization of the markets and slaughter houses, I have the honor to report for the information of the Town Council the result of the auction sale of the right of collecting squatters' fees in different municipal markets for the remaining 7 months of the current year which was held on the 20th instant in my presence as under:—

Market.	Name of the highest bidder.	Amt. to be paid for 7 months.
Fort Market	Cowasjee Pestonjee	Rs. 900
A Crawford Beef Market	Eduljee Hormusjee & Co.	1,025
A Crawford Fish and Mutton Market	Eduljee Hormusjee & Co.	3,950
Erskine Road Fish and Mutton Market	Jeevunjee & Sons & Naorojee	6,700

This amount exceeds the average sum actually realized during the corresponding 7 months of the last 3 years by Rs. 651.

The rights to collect the squatters' fees at the Arthur Crawford and Erskine Road fruit and vegetable markets were not put up to auction as the yearly average of the fees collected during the past three years did not amount to even Rs. 590 in both cases. Similar right for the Booleshwar market was not sold to the highest bidder as the offer was far below the average of the 7 months of the past 3 years.—I have, &c.

H. E. JACOMB,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, 29th May 1875.

Recorded.

Read letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, No. 2870 of the 22nd instant, stating that he proposed placing Rs. 1,000 out of his Discretional Contingencies at the disposal of the Executive Engineer for the purpose of planting trees in suitable localities.

Recorded.

Mr. Russell Aitken's claim was further considered. The following memo. from the Acting Municipal Commissioner was read:—

To the Secretary, Town Council.

Please place this before the Town Council to-morrow:—As Mr. Aitken's claim is quite unsupported by the customary information as to dates, &c. no calculation on the basis proposed by Mr. Pedder can be made; but I think that Rs. 500 would be a liberal allowance.

H. E. JACOMB,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Proposed by J. M. Maclean, Esq., seconded by Raghunath Narayen Khote, Esq.—That the Town Council do not admit Mr. Aitken's claim in any way, but under the circumstances authorises the payment to him of Rs. 2,000 in full of all demands.—Carried.

Read the following letter from Mr. David E. Gostling on the subject of the water-supply:—

To H. Wynford Barrow, Esq., Secretary, Town Council.

Dear Sir,—In acknowledging receipt of your letter No. 629 of 1875, dated the [illegible] you direct for the consideration of the Town Council, but that I in my ignorance of the proper official form, asked Mr. Pedder to lay it before you.

I have now the honour to ask that you will lay my paper and copy of my letter to Mr. Pedder, with plan of the proposed stone conduit, before the Town Council at their meeting to-day, that they may give it such consideration as they may think desirable.

I am aware that it is out of the question now that Mr. Pedder's proposals have, as I understand, gone on to Government, to expect that there can be any prolonged discussion upon my views or any reference by the Council to engineering authority for a report thereon; all I ask is that as I have gone into the matter with a desire to promote the best interests of the city, have devoted much time and incurred some expense in preparing my paper, the Town Council will be pleased to facilitate the sending on of same to Government alongside of Mr. Pedder's proposals.

As I am informed the only constitutional course available to attain the above object is through the Corporation, I ask that the Council will do me the favour to send on my paper to the Corporation for consideration at their next special meeting.—I am, &c.

DAVID E. GOSTLING.

Bombay, 25th May, 1875.

P. S.—I find I was in error in stating that the sanctioned pipe from Toolsee was 24 inches. I took the size from Mr. Walton's second report, approved by Mr. Pedder, in the green book, and forgot for the time that the pipe sanctioned was only 22 inches diameter.

May I also be allowed to mention that, by the adoption of my 43½ inch main from Vehar, the Vehar Lake could be at any time emptied and cleansed; thus,—the 2 feet 6 inch stone conduit could be built of sufficient inclination to carry 20 or 25 gallons of water for the whole population without extra cost. The Toolsee Lake could be kept full till March or April, and would then be competent to supply 20 or 25 gallons per day for the whole population for the remainder of the dry season.

Meanwhile the Vehar Lake could by means of the existing open pipe at the dam be run dry in a short time. The present Vehar main and the new 43½ inch main would by means of a junction pipe just below the outlet run full bore to Bombay with Toolsee water only till the monsoon. Vehar being nearly empty, the foul mud and vegetable matter could be taken out, the new Vehar outlet built for half its estimated cost—as the difficulty of foundations under water would be done away with—and the existing main under the dam be examined and, if necessary, filled up with concrete without appreciable cost.

Then if the catch water drains from the Bhandoop and Kennery Valleys were in the meantime got ready, the Vehar Lake would be almost refilled in a single season. And thus as the Toolsee water would be always pure from being yearly drawn off, the Vehar water could be drawn off and the reservoir cleansed every fourth or fifth year.

It must be remembered that there is the accumulation of 20 years of mud mixed with vegetable and fishy filth at the bottom of Vehar. None but those who have visited the Lake, know how full it is of minute vegetable organisms.

DAVID E. GOSTLING.

Proposed by J. M. Maclean, Esq. seconded by Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy Esq.

That the letter be forwarded on to the Corporation.—Carried.

Regarding the proposal to apply to the Chairman of the Corporation to convene a meeting of that body for the consideration of the preliminary steps to be taken in connection with the reception of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales the Municipal Commissioner stated that he had seen Mr. Forbes who had consented to hold the meeting at an early date.

Sanction was given to the taking up of the following pieces of ground required for the improvement of streets, 61,649 square yards at Rs. 12 per square yard (Rs. 7,397-14-0) in Girgaum Back Road from Mr. Nanabhoy Burjorjee also to the outlay of Rs. 966 cost of building a wall along Mr. Nanabhoy's boundary, 1,056 yards ditto at Rs. 5 per yard in Camateepoora Bazaar Street from Mr. Cowasjee Sorabjee Bhotala, 73-31, ditto at Rs. 30 per yard in New Hunoman Lane from Mr. Hurrywullubdass Colliandass, 22-14 square yards in Forbes street at Rs. 60 per yard, 15-11 square yards, No. 1 Kalbadavie Road (Kolbhat 3rd Lane) at Rs. 30 per yard from Mr. Bhai Pandoorung, 38-50 yards at 624, Breach Candy Road at Rs. 30 from Mrs. Nathoobai, daughter of the late Mr. Jugganath Sunkerset.

The following correspondence refers to Mr. Gostling's scheme for the water supply:—

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 17th May 1875.

David E. Gostling, Esqr., Civil Engineer.

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your pamphlet on the water-supply of Bombay.

Had I received it earlier I should have been very glad to consider your proposals and to submit them for the examination of Colonel Fife's committee.

As it is, however, you are probably aware that the examinations of Mr. Walton's project has long been finished; that the revised project has been formally sanctioned by the Corporation; and that it has now been submitted to Government.

Under these circumstances, the discussion must be considered to be closed as far as the Municipal Commissioner is concerned, you can of course if you choose yourself forward your suggestions to Government,—I am, &c.

W. G. PEDDER.

Bombay, 25th May 1875.

To H. E. Jacomb, Esq., C.S., Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Dear Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt yesterday of Mr. Pedder's letter to me of the 17th inst.

I did not receive it earlier owing to absence up country. On my return to office yesterday I found the letter on my table, and I beg now to reply to it without delay.

I addressed my suggestions to Mr. Pedder in his official capacity as Municipal Commissioner, and though I regret the delay, I could only get the paper out of the printer's hands in time to forward it to him after office hour's on Saturday the 15th inst. As Mr. Pedder's reply is dated Monday the 17th inst. the day on which he handed over charge of his office, he had but little time with his other multifarious duties—to read my paper; and I therefore felt somewhat surprised that he should have noticed it at all, and not rather have left the subject to be disposed of by yourself after some reasonable time had elapsed, during which it might have been thought over.

However, I take this opportunity through you to thank Mr. Pedder for his courteous letter, and as I ought not to have asked him to forward my paper to Government—which I now understand was out of his province to do—I express a hope that the Town Council and Corporation will be pleased to authorize you to send on my suggestions to Government, not as expressing their views or yours on the subject, but that in each on all important matter affecting the well-being of the city for many years to come, my proposals may have an opportunity of being considered by those competent to judge, and that a decision may be given in favour of the best plan proposed—I am, &c. DAVID E GOSTLING.

Bombay, 25th May.

To H. Wynford Barrow, Esq., Clerk to the Municipal Corporation, Bombay.

Dear Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that on the 15th inst. I forwarded to Mr. Pedder, the Municipal Commissioner certain suggestions for a High Pressure Water-supply to Bombay with a request that if he could not now consider them, he would forward my suggestions on to Government to be considered as an independent scheme.

I have been advised that I ought not to have asked him to do this as he can only act in such a matter upon the recommendation of the Town Council and Corporation.

I therefore in forwarding you a copy of my suggestions for the consideration of the Corporation at their next Special Meeting, have the honor to ask that you will bring it before them so that they may, if it seem to them fit, direct that my proposals shall be sent on to Government for consideration along with those proposed by Mr. Pedder.

I do not ask that the Corporation should express any opinion upon the merits or otherwise of my scheme, but simply to give it a fair chance of being dealt with by those competent to judge.—I am, &c.

DAVID E. GOSTLING.

PROSPECTUS OF THE JACOBABAD RACES, 1875-76.

Stewards.—W. Foxton, Esq., Captain F. Humfrey, Captain E. Reynolds, Captain G. B. Simpson, Captain H. C. Seton, and Captain A. M. Hogg, and C. Lucas, Esq. H. C. Hogg, Esq.,—Honorary Secretary.

FIRST DAY.

First Race.—The "Jacobabad Derby."—Rs. 300 from the Fund. For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age raised 7 lbs. Winners once to carry 7 lbs. extra; twice or oftener, 12 lbs. One mile and a quarter.

Nomination on 1st October............Rs. 20
,, ,, December............ ,, 30

when the race will close and name.

Second Race.—"The Upper Sind Purse."—Rs. 200 from the Fund. For all Country-breds. Weight for age raised 1 stone. Horses 14-2 and under allowed 7 lbs. One mile. Entrance Rs. 20.

Third Race.—"The Trial Stakes."—Rs. 200 from the Fund. For all Arabs and C. B's Weight for age and class raised 3½ stone. One mile and a half.

Nomination on 1st October............Rs. 20
,, ,, December............ ,, 30

when the race will close and name.

Fourth Race.—"The Scurry."—Rs. 100 from the Fund. For all Horses. ½ mile. Entrance Rs. 10. A sweepstakes of Rs. 5 for all horses declared to start to go to 2nd horse. Arabs to carry 10 stone; C. Bs. 10st. 7 lbs. Colonials 12st. A horse entered for this race is debarred from entering for any other flat race during the meeting except the "Makeshift Purse."

Fifth Race.—"The Colonial Stakes."—Rs. 200 from the Fund. For all Colonial Horses. Weight for age and class raised 7 lbs.; Winners once to carry 4 lbs. extra; twice 7 lbs.; oftener, 10 lbs. One mile and a half. Entrance Rs. 25 added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for all horses declared to start.

SECOND DAY.

First Race.—"The Frontier Cup."—Rs. 500 from the Fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 20 for all horses declared to start. For all horses weight for age and class raised 3 stone, and no further. Winners once to carry 7 lbs extra; twice, 10 lbs; oftener, 1 stone. Two miles.

Nomination on the 1st August..................Rs. 20
,, ,, 1st October .... ,, 35
,, ,, 1st December .... ,, 50

to close and name on 1st December.

Second Race.—"The Stewards' Handicap."—Rs. 200 from the Fund. A Handicap H. F. for all horses running on the 1st day. R. C. Entrance Rs. 25.

Third Race.—"The Give and Take."—Rs. 150 from the Fund. For all horses. Weight for age and inches raised 3½ stone. One mile and quarter. Entrance Rs. 20.

Fourth Race.—"The Galloway Plate."—Rs. 150 from the Fund. For all Galloways. Weight for inches raised 3½ stone. Winners once to carry 7 lbs extra; twice or oftener, 10 lbs. One mile. Entrance Rs. 20.

Fifth Race.—"The Welter."—Rs. 200 from the Fund. For all horses. Weight for class. Arabs to carry 10 st 7 lbs. One mile. Entrance Rs. 25.

THIRD DAY.

First Race.—"The Mixed Handicap."—Rs. 200 from the Fund. For all Arabs and C. B's. forced for winner (if Arab or C. B.) of "Derby," "Trial Stakes," and "Frontier Cup," at an entrance of Rs. 30. Optional to losers at an entrance of Rs. 15. One mile and a half.

Second Race.—"The Losers' Handicap."—For all horses that have started but never won during the meeting. Rs. 200 from the Fund. One mile. Entrance Rs. 20.

Third Race.—"The Makeshift Purse."—Rs. 100 from the Fund. For all horses that have not started during the meeting except in the "Scurry." Weight for class. Arabs to carry 10 stone. Winner of "Scurry" to carry 5 lbs. penalty. ¾ mile. Entrance Rs. 15.

Fourth Race.—"Colonial Handicap."—Rs. 200 from the Fund. A handicap for all Colonial horses that have started during the meeting. One mile and a half. Entrance Rs. 20.

FOURTH DAY.

First Race.—"The Jacobabad Steeplechase"—Rs. 300 from the Fund. For all horses [illegible] fair hunting country. Entrance Rs. 30.

Second Race.—"The Hurdle Race."—Rs. 100 from the Fund. For all horses. Weights as for "Jacobabad Steeplechase." Previous winners 7 lbs. extra. One mile. Entrance Rs. 10.

Third Race.—"The Mohari Stakes."—Rs 150 from the Fund. For all horses. Over about a mile of fair Pig-sticking country. No made jumps. Weights as for "Jacobabad Steeplechase." Entrance Rs. 20.

RULES.

1—The W. I. T. C. Rules of May 1873 to be enforced unless opposed to the published terms of a Race.

2—The Meeting will be held in December. The exact date will be notified hereafter.

3—In all Races, horses that have never started allowed 3 lbs.

4—Professional Jockeys to carry 3 lbs extra.

5—The decision of the Stewards to be final in all matters of fact, but on questions of Racing Law a reference will be permitted.

6—Every nominator of a horse or each member of a Confederacy to subscribe at least Rs. 30 to the Fund except for "Scurry" and "Makeshift Purse," for which Rs. 10 will be sufficient.

7—In case the Funds are insufficient a proportionate deduction will be made from the added money to each race. Should there be an excess of Funds, the Stewards have the power to increase the added money to any race at their discretion.

8—Winners of lotteries to pay 5 per cent. of the gross value of the lottery (Tickets and prices of Horses) to the Fund.

9—Owners of horses galloped on the Course to pay a Course Fee of Rs. 5 for each horse.

10—Any Jockey not riding in colors will be fined Rs. 15

11—Any one making an objection, to be liable to a fine of Rs. 50 should the Stewards consider the objection a frivolous one.

12—Any one practising his horse over any of the jumps made for the Steeplechases will be disqualified from entering his horse in the Steeplechases.

13—Horses will be aged and measured by the Stewards on a day to be named hereafter.

14—All entrances, unless otherwise provided for in the terms of a Race, to be sent sealed to the Secretary by noon the day before the Race; all declarations to start by 6 P. M.

15—The whole of the added money will not be given for any Race unless three horses from separate stables start. If two horses start half the added money will be given. A horse walking over will receive entrance money and forfeits.

16—If any Race does not fill, the Stewards will make such arrangements as may appear most conducive to support.

17—If four horses start for any race, the second horse to save his stakes.

HARDINGE C. HOGG,
Honorary Secretary, Jacobabad Races.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending the 19th instant are published for general information:—

Kurrachee—Cattle-disease disappering. River rising steadily. Cotton crop promising in four talukas.

Shikarpur—Weather warm. River 8 feet 8 inches on Bukkur gauge—8 inches higher than on same date last year. Fever prevalent.

Hyderabad—Harvesting of rabi completed. Water entered most of the canals. Preparations for kharif cultivation commenced. Small-pox in two talukas. Disease among buffaloes in one taluka. Health good. Weather hot.

Upper Sind Frontier—Weather hot. Harvesting of rabi nearly completed. Water entered through Kusmore Bund and passed into Begari and is 2 to 3 feet deep near its mouth; it also touched the Bund Khatri hollow. Health fair.

Ahmedabad—High winds; a squall on 18th with rain 22 cents. Out of 87 cases of cholera in city 25 proved fatal.

Kaira—Rain 1 cent. 93 deaths from cholera in two talukas. Slight cholera also in other talukas.

Surat—No change.

Broach—Health good. Weather sultry.

Khandesh—Cholera in greater part of the Collectorate; at Dhulia out of 265 cases since 26th April 88 proved fatal. Cotton rates unchanged. Scarcity of drinking water in Eastern Kandesh.

Nasik—Excepting Beglan and Peint, cholera in ten other talukas. Weather warm.

Tanna—Health good. Scarcity of drinking water continues at some places in one taluka. Few deaths from cholera in another taluka.

Poona—No change. 55 deaths from cholera.

Ahmednagar—Cholera in five talukas. Cattle-disease in two talukas.

Sholapur—Cattle-disease decreasing. Weather warm. Health good.

Satara—Rain 20 cents. Cattle-disease in six talukas. Measles at Mahableshwar.

Belgaum—Rain 1 inch 54 cents. Fever prevalent. Cattle-disease in two talukas.

Dharwar—Rain 42 cents in Gadak, 13 in Kod. Ground being prepared for early crops in most talukas. Fever in three talukas.

Kanara—Rain 53 cents. Sowing for monsoon crop continues. Fever, small-pox and cattle-disease prevalent.

Kaladgi—Slight rain at Badami. Weather warm. Fever and cattle disease in few talukas.

Rajkote—Two cases of cholera at Manikwara, one proved fatal. Weather hot. Health good.

Wadwan—Great heat; high wind. Health satisfactory.

Baroda—No change.

Colaba—(Report for the week ending 17th instant). No change.

Ratnagiri—(Report for the week ending 11th instant). Rice being sown in Malwan and Rajapur talukas. Dysentery in some villages of Peta Mandangad, and cholera in one village of that Peta and in one of Ratnagiri taluka. Cattle-disease continues in some talukas.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE MURDERS BY A PATHAN SEPOY AT ADEN.

The following account of the murder of three sepoys and the suicide of the murderer at Aden, concerning which a telegram was received in Bombay on the 14th instant, is taken from the *Poona Observer* of yesterday:—

Aden, 13th May 1875.

The most shocking news that I could contribute to your most valuable paper from this station is, that on the 12th instant, shortly after 10 o'clock, a Pathan Sepoy (named Imamkha) of the 2nd Grenadiers Regiment, having shot three persons of his own Regiment, shot himself. These deaths, I much regret to say, were instantaneous and most melancholy. The reason for such a bold and desperate act on the part of the murderer is attributable to the following story:—

One of the three persons this Pathan mercilessly shot was his superior native officer (Subedar) of his Regiment named Shaik Ebraim. Months back, it is said, this Subedar promised the murderer that he would give him in marriage a certain woman, with whose parents or relatives the former was on most intimate terms. Afterwards the Subedar changed his mind and proposed the same woman in marriage for some other friend of his; and it was last night, while a certain part of the marriage ceremony was going on with the same woman and her new fiancee, the injured Pathan Immamkha, to satisfy his revenge for the broken promise, issued out with a loaded double barrel gun and shot Subedar Shaik Ebrahim dead on the spot. The next victim to this Pathan's fatal aim was a Maratha who boldly ventured to prevent him from taking any more lives. Hundreds of people who had attended the marriage took to their heels, leaving the poor Subedar weltering in his blood. After this, the murderer having hid himself in an Armourer's shop close by and chained the door, gave out threats to people (who surrounded the shop now in hundreds) that he had many cartridges yet left and that he would shoot any man who dared approach him. This speech was sufficient to over awe all; but no sooner the words escaped him than twice was the gun discharged inside the shop. People thought the Pathan committed suicide himself, they never conjectured for a moment that he had also shot a dear friend of his who gave him the present shelter. Even after this no one would dare to peep in at the murderer from the window. Several European Military officers were on the spot, and it is said that it was one of these brave officers who peeped in and saw the murderer with his friend beside him lying dead. With such a calamity the unfortunate marriage ended, and next day the newly married couple had to share the grief attendant on the funeral of the worthy Subedar whose cause of death was their marriage.

THE PRESS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

There seems to be a deep sense of personal wrong in the present management of the *Friend of India*, which colours its criticisms on Lord Northbrook, and which, we are sorry to say, greatly detracts from the value thereof. For our part we like variety, and as the Press had hitherto been unanimous in singing *iopœns* in praise of his Lordship's policy and administration, barring of course the Baroda blunder, it is interesting to see what could be said on the other side. The new *Friend* promises to supply this pleasing variety, but unfortunately the first specimens show a sad contempt of truth and the blind rage of a disappointed suitor, and consequently a desperate grievance-monger. These phases of the new *Friends* politics are conspicuous in an article headed the "Press and the Government" in its last issue. On reading the title we thought that the writer was about to tell us something really worth knowing, but we have been sorely disappointed. The relations of the Government with the *Friend of India* had, from the time of Father John, been a public scandal, but the present writer sees nothing wrong in that, and charges Lord Northbrook's Government with a "persistent attempt to reverse the policy of the last 30 years and to suppress all criticisms of the measures of Government on the part of its servants as disloyal, while any journal in the country that is willing to support the administration may count upon Governmental favors to almost any extent." Now what was the policy of the Government for the last thirty years? We will quote the writer himself. He says: "Is it very well known that Mr. Marshman was in the salaried employ of the Government, and was constantly made its vehicle of communicating early official intelligence to the public, but we need hardly say that no attempt whatever was made to fetter his independence." Now, is this a fact? It is true that Father John had so "independence" so far as the Government was concerned. He certainly showed the utmost independence in abusing the people, whose hard earned contributions went to support him, but who ever heard of Mr. Marshman's independence of Government? Was there a greater scandal than the relations which subsisted between the Government and the Serampore paper? Week after week it went on supporting the Government through good report and evil report, and traducing and calumniating the natives, and yet, we are told by our moralist that this ... thirty years. Again we are told that "for the last 18 years of its existence, the paper (the *Friend*) enjoyed what was really an important subsidy from the Government, in the shape of a annual grant of Rs. 8,000 for its *Annals of Indian Administration*, commenced by Mr Townsend as an independent publication in 1857." And does the present writer know what was the significance of this "important subsidy?" That brilliant publicist, Mr. Townsend, lent his powerful pen to an unscrupulous advocacy of the unrighteous annexation policy of Lord Dalhousie, and that grateful pro-consul, at the time of his retirement, rewarded his advocate by giving that "important subsidy" to the *Friend*. But our moralist sees nothing wrong, no "scandal" in these "intimate relation between the Government and the Serampore paper"—he, however, denounces Lord Northbrook for reversing the policy of Government for the last thirty years! So much for the high morality, which the new *Friend* preaches. It is, however, observable that the credit of reversing the policy does not wholly belong to his Lordship. It was Sir Cecil Beadon, who first took away the paper contract from the Serampore press. His Lord ship has, we believe, withdrawn the grant to the *Annals of Indian Administration*, and we only wonder that it had been so long continued. The administration reports of the local governments are now-a-days so full, and the whole is boiled down into such a readable shape in the annual abstract published by the Secretary of State that the Annals became superfluous, and we confess we are obtuse enough not to perceive what an unpardonable offence has Lord Northbrook committed by saving this annual expenditure to the State, and thus "reversing the policy of the last thirty years. "As our contemporary has been communicative with regard to the past relations of the *Friend* with Government, we wish he had given a few more facts, which would have better illustrated the "reversal of the policy of the last thirty years," and would have perhaps carried conviction to the public mind. Does he know why Mr. Robert Knight was brought by Sir George Campbell from Bombay, and at the same time allowed to edit the *Indian Economist*? Was the *Economist* subsidized by Government to the extent of 800 copies or rupees per month? If that be a fact, in the language of our contemporary this "important subsidy" was in accordance with the policy of Government for the last thirty years, but if we are informed aright Lord Northbrook is guilty of reversing that policy by cancelling that subsidy. Of course we do not regard the cancellation of this subsidy and the present hostile attitude of the new *Friend* towards Lord Northbrook as cause and effect. We make no such insinuation, for we do believe that the criticisms of our contemporary are the honest outpourings of his heart. We only wish that in the interest of history our contemporary had adverted to the facts we mention.

Then our contemporary says, "there is not an official man in India, who may not to-day cover the administration with praise as freely as he pleases, and will not, if he chooses, find it to his interest to do so, but let him beware on the other hand how the questions the wisdom of what the Government does. On the condition that you will praise everything that is done, write as freely as you please; but take care how you do the other thing. The immorality of such an understanding which, though tacit, is as express as though it were reduced to writing, seems never to occur to any one." This is certainly highly reprehensive, but if Lord Northbrook is betraying the spirit imputed to him we must say that he has *not* "reversed the policy of Government for the last thirty years." Our contemporary has brought down the history of Government connection with the Press to the time of Lord Dalhousie, which, as we have shown above, he does not consider a scandal, though the world besides thinks otherwise. Lord Canning was the only Governor General, who was not fortunate enough to receive the support of the great organs of Anglo-Indian opinion, but his Lordship was content with the defence of his policy in the columns of the *Patriot*, which he used to send home regularly. There was an interregnum in the days of Lord Elgin; when Lord Lawrence came, the Government discovered Dr. Hunter, Mr. Wheeler, and a few others, whose literary services were of great value to it. Under Lord Mayo's administration the *Pioneer* was established; it was of course started as an independent organ, but we know that Mr. Girdleston, a North-West civilian, was permitted to edit the paper in its early days. Our contemporary says: "Nine-tenths of our readers probably are able to recall the brilliant power which marked the conduct of the *Observer* in the first year or two of its existence; and if we ask why so much intellectual force was lost to the country, the answer is direct and immediate—the Government suppressed it. While gazing with dull, apathetic, almost unconscious eyes upon the mischievous and semi-treasonous writing that are pouring like a flood over the country through the vernacular press, it was intolerable to it that its measures should pass under a criticism, from which the country could derive nothing but good, and the people nothing but a stimulus to improve their own press by the exhibition of a standard so elevated above their own. Strong official pressure was put upon the journal. Open warnings were conveyed to this quarter and the other, that the Government would know how to deal with the men who continued to write in the paper. The man who was guilty of this, we are sorry to say, was Sir George Campbell, and there was such strange disregard of the public welfare in the proceeding, that it is impossible to speak too strongly about it." But this is not the whole truth. To do justice to Sir George the fettering of the *Indian Observer* did not commence with him. It originated, if we are informed aright, with Lord Mayo and the Stracheys, for, we believe, a hint was sent to certain officials supposed to be connected with that paper that they should, as loyal servants of Government, sever their connection with it. The *Observer* next fell into the hands of some educational officers, and then commenced the crusade of Sir George Campbell. Did he not actually take an undertaking from certain officials both covenanted and uncovenanted that they should not write for the press? We had it from some of these officers themselves that Sir George took a solemn pledge from them in this respect, and the country was thus deprived of their valuable services in the ventilation of honest and intelligent criticisms on public men and measures. And yet the same Sir George invited an editor to be his Secretary, and allowed him to glorify himself at the expense of the Supreme Government. There was of course no immorality in this—neither the Governor nor his protege seemed to show compunctions of conscience in this compact. All this was in perfect accordance with "the policy of Government for the last thirty years," and Lord Northbrook deserves to be impeached in Parliament for "reversing that policy." The "nobbling the press" is not a new game, but why should not the Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal be allowed to pull the wires of two organs of supposed public opinion, albeit in total disregard of public decency? An interference with the license he or others in his position may claim to abuse the Government be or they serve according to the *Friend's* reasoning means "a reversal of the policy of the Government for the last thirty years." Well may our contemporary say—"it is impossible not to feel contempt as well as anger at such folly. It is the policy of Government that ought to wear petticoats, and preside at the Council Board in a bonnet and shawl. Under its influence, everything like the loyal casting of one's self upon opinion is disappearing." Yes, when the Governor General of India does not cast himself upon the "public opinion" as reflected by the Assistant Secretary to the Bengal Government and the admirer of Sir George Campbell, he ought to be put in petticoats. The Press is an organ of public conscience, but when that sacred instrument is prostituted for the gratification of personal ends and spite, it is the duty of good men and true speakers to speak out.—*Hindoo Patriot.*

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

ON THE USE OF RICH MEN IN THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—How is it that it has occurred to no one as yet to notice the connexion between the Tichborne case and the question which is still before the public of how far it is desirable to attract rich men into the army by allowing them to purchase exemptions from the severer duties of the service, which is the real purport of the Regimental Exchanges Bill? The regiment to which Sir Roger Tichborne belonged was a rich man's regiment, and it is to the want of common intelligence among its officers, more than to any other cause, that we owe the scandal and the cost of the Tichborne trials and their yet unexhausted consequences. The majority, if not all of those officers who expressed their belief in the identity of the claimant, were, before they had seen him thoroughly possessed with the idea that he must be their old comrade, because no one but an officer of the regiment could have known that on one occasion it went from Ireland to Canterbury by the unusual route of the Channel.

Now, this is just the thing that an officer might possibly have forgotten, but that a false and clever claimant was sure to have found out. This is not merely a case of defective education in the higher sense of that word; the weak point is much lower and deeper, it is the want or the abeyance of the reasoning faculty commonly given to man. Not only would a huntsman or a gamekeeper fit for his place have seen through the trick at once, but even an intelligent dog would not have been so easily taken in. I have spoken of this as a question concerning only the richer sort of officers, though I am well aware that there are more men in the army who are willing for a consideration to takeupon themselves more than their share of hard service, than there are who wish to purchase the corresponding exemption. But the question is it for the good and the credit of the service that such transactions should be allowed in any case? Doubtless there are many poor men in the army, who, if they could do it without loss of position or self-respect, would, say for 5s. a day, take upon themselves the fatigue duties of a richer comrade, but no one, I presume, would approve of such an arrangement though it is the same in principle as the Regimental Exchanges Bill.

The question arises chiefly as to service in the Colonies and the East Indies. Now it is just in India that we most want rich and high-born men, to do duty for the British aristocracy, which at present must seem in the eyes of the native nobility very inadequately represented by the obscure and often unmannerly scriveners which we send out to manage their country. Lord Cardigan, or any other earl of lofty and courteous bearing much given to hospitality, and taking a special pride and an effectual interest in the mounting and equipment of his regiment, would at any rate in time of peace, and even in war if he would be content with regimental command, be just the man we want for our Indian service. It is a great pity that the aristocracy seems so little aware of the great good they might do in this distant part of the Queen's dominions, falling in this respect below the example of other aristocracies, ancient and modern. If, for instance, the Roman Empire, in its best days, had been placed in such jeopardy as ours was by the Indian Mutiny, some at any rate even of the chiefs of its greatest families would have shared the hardships, as well as the dangers of its defence. Crassus the Roman Duke of Westminster of his day, fell fighting in an ambuscade beyond the boundaries of the Roman dominions farther off from Rome than India ... Was there even a baronet at ... baronet came out of it, whose loss the country yet mourns, and whose son ably as well as fitly leads in the House of Commons the van of the opposition to this which may be described as a Bill for the adulteration of the army by the introduction into it of an element below the ordinary "proof" of a British officer. Writing from Oxford, I am reminded that we have lately got rid of "gentlemen Commoners," and are generaly glad that we have done so? Let not the country be so far behind us as to restore or maintain them in the army. I have written this in no spirit of hostility to the aristocracy, for he is their best friend who can most effectively impress upon them that their only way to maintain their position is to work more than they do both in peace and in war.—Your obedient servant,

Oxford, May 5. CHARLES NEATE.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF WESTERN INDIA.

(*Athenæum.*)

A Magnificent work, entitled 'The Report of the First Seasons Operations in the Belgam and Kaladgi Districts, January to May, 1874,' by Mr. James Burgess (London, W. H. Allen & Co., published for the India Museum), will be issued to the public in a few days. General Cunningham's archæological works on other portions of Indian territory will be fresh in the minds of our readers, but no volume of his series has the pretensions of this, which, although the discoveries made by Mr. Burgess do not come up as yet to those which were the result of the General's protracted labour, is illustrated, and generally "got up" in a superb style. We shall not now offer a formal review of a work which has not yet been published, but shall merely allude to a few of the remarkable treasures it contains. In it there are fifty-six magnificent plates, which not only from an archæological point of view, but from a purely artistic standpoint, are most curiously interesting. The contents of the whole work may be roughly summed up as Jaina, Persian, and other ancient inscriptions photographed, photo-lithographed, or engraved in various ways. There are also plans and drawings of sculpture and curious antique dolmens. Excellent photographs of temples, ruins, and, incidentally, scenery are given. The Book is devoted to the archæology of the Canarse districts of Badami and Aiwalli. Fine views are given of the Jaina temples of Belgâm, Pattadkal, and Aiwalli. Mr. Burgess has given us a large number of photographs of most out-of-the-way Hindu shrines of an interesting description, and complains with reason that only 150*l.* was officially allowed for the purposes of photography. He has made a small sum go a very long way. Speaking of the illustrations to his work he says, "they supply at least a new chapter in the history of India, from the sixth to the eighth or ninth century." He adds, "A list of fifty-four photographs, taken and sent home to the India House, together with the *estampages* of inscriptions, is given at the conclusion of the Report. Of the photographs, twenty are inserted in the Report, with a selection from the drawings and most of the inscriptions."

With the letter-press of Mr Burgess's contribution to our knowledge of Oriental archæology we may deal by-and-by, but at present we shall confine ourselves to the remark that that which he has briefly written on the connexion of Serpent worship with Saiva worship is interesting. It remains for us to describe a few of the most important of the large plates which adorn his quarto.

Plate I. A Jaina temple. A striking picture.

Plate III. A really beautiful photograph of an "Inner Temple in a Fort," with surrounding trees, and walls partly veiled by tropical creepers.

Plate V. A fine old Hindu doorway.

Plate VI. A remarkable specimen of the fretted work of the ceiling of a Jaina temple in Belgâm. The tracery is weirdly beautiful and quaintly artistic.

Plate IX. represents a strange old dolmen at Konur.

Plate XIII. is the fac-simile of a fine old inscription.

Plate XV. Huli temple. An impressive picture of ancient Hindu architecture.

As for the rest of the plates, we may mention that the Badami caves, with the details of the sculptures which Mr. Burgess has given (especially in Plate XXVI.), are well worthy of attention. The Aiwalli temple, dedicated to the goddess who delighted in human sacrifices, Durga (as represented in Plate LI.), has a grim romantic look about it. The pillars, too, in Pale LIII., are strangely fashioned. The Government have reason, as far as we can see, to be satisfied with Mr. Burgess's first fruits gathered from the archæological field of Western India. We have one further remark to make. The Bengal Presidency has for some time had its archæological surveyors. The Bombay Presidency is, as we have now seen, being surveyed by Mr. Burgess. Is Madras to be neglected? We have no hesitation in saying that, in the south of India, there are archæological remains unsurpassed in interest by those in any other part of Hindustan. When will archæological surveyor be appointed for Southern India?

RUSSIAN FINANCE.

(*Times, Prussian Correspondent.*)

Berlin, May 1.

No small satisfaction is felt in Russia at the success of the last Railway Loan. Six years ago, as you may remember, the Russian Government thought it expedient to adopt a new method of dealing with guaranteed railway stock. Up to that date companies enjoying the prized advantage of a Government guarantee were allowed to take their scrip to some Russian or foreign market, and realize it there as best they could; but since the beginning of 1870, Government on according guarantees have invariably made it a condition that the stock be disposed of by themselves, at the place and on the terms settled by the Finance Minister. The power thus conferred upon this dignitary is more easily imagined than described; and as the practice soon arose of combining the stock of several companies into a single loan, the details of the transaction were entirely withdrawn from public cognizance. However, Russian Government Stock commands a ready sale in every part of the world, and guaranteed railway debentures being virtually as good as a Government loan, there is no reason why they should not rank with the latter on 'Change. Hence the £12,000,000 sterling issued in January, 1870, and again in February, 1872, the first time at 79½, and the second time at 81½, were no trouble to get rid of. The third and fourth issues of £15,000,000 each, launched in April, 1872, and November, 1873, though offered at the comparatively high prices of 89 and 93, were likewise well received. Thanks to the gradual improvement in the rate of exchange, this peculiarly Russian kind of security has since risen considerably in the market, and at Berlin, whose Exchange has much to say on this head, to-day commands from 102 to 105. Such a marked success, of course, encouraged repetition, and last month saw a fifth guaranteed railway loan floated at 92. Although the rate of interest accorded is only 4½ per cent., against the 5 per cent. of the preceding four issues, six times the amount demanded was subscribed. As the money will probably be applied to the Caucasian, Siberian, and other Eastern lines, which cannot be remunerative for years to come, the 15,000,000 roubles annually expended by the Russian Exchequer on railway guarantees are likely to experience a proportionate increase in consequence of the new transaction. From a mere railway point of view there is no reason why this operation should not be repeated many times while the Government think it profitable to pledge themselves for the deficit incurred. As yet Russia has only 0·55 kilometres of railway to the geographical square mile, figures the insignificance of which will be seen by comparing them with the 1·018 of Sweden, 3·8 of Prussia, 4·2 of America, 5·8 of England, and 6 of Belgium.

The question whether Russia is entitled to appeal to foreign markets to the extent she does depends upon the state of her finances and commerce. A few words will supply the leading facts upon the subject. In 1873, the total of the Russian income and expenditure amounted to 517,000,000 roubles, against 276,000,000 roubles in 1852. Of the total expenditure in 1852, 33,000,000 roubles were devoted to the interest on the public debt, the like purpose requiring 91,000,000 roubles in 1873. Thus, while both income and expenditure have not been doubled the last 20 years, the National Debt has been nearly trebled. In other words, considerable as the increase of the productive forces as been, the public wants have been growing more rapidly than the public resources. If this had been mainly owing to the money consumed in creating railway communication, the outlay incurred might be regarded as a profitable investment in the long run; but as 15,000,000 roubles a year pay the whole of the railway interest, the inference is that the greater part of the new loans have been applied to very different and less lucrative purposes than the laying down of metals in a formerly pathless Empire. Indeed, there is no difficulty in ascertaining into what channels the money has been flowing. If we find the Army and Navy expenses marked at 190,000,000 roubles in 1873, against 96,000,000 roubles in 1852, the mystery is solved. Schools, on the other hand, which required about 8,000,000 roubles 20 years ago, are now accorded 12,000,000 roubles; so that comparing this paltry increase with the enormous sums devoured by the War Office, the balance is immensely on the side of the unproductive instead of the productive investment.

A more favourable view is presented when we turn to commerce. Russia, which in 1851 exported to Europe goods to the amount of only 84,000,000 roubles in 1871 exported to the amount of 353,000,000 roubles; the imports in these years being respectively 87,000,000 roubles and 345,000,000 roubles. Accordingly, both imports and exports, speaking in round numbers, have quadrupled, and the principal articles of export being corn, flax, and hemp, sent to England and Germany, there is a *prima facie* probability that the trade will continue and even increase as these two countries become more industrial and less agricultural. Germany, more especially, requiring every year a larger amount of Russian rye and wheat, promises to remain quite as good a customer for raw produce as she is in return a liberal purveyor of manufactured goods. Nearly 9,000,000 bushels of grain representing the excess of imports over exports in Germany in 1872 mostly came from Russia; the 162,000,000 roubles, which were the amount of Germany's exports to Russia in 1871, are on the other hand almost one-half of the whole Russian imports that year. Considering that Germany, a corn-exporting country a very few years ago, has almost suddenly been converted into an importing one it is easy to foresee that Russia may count upon her as a permanent customer, though American wheat proves a more and more dangerous rival to Russian grain in England. This conclusion is the more justifiable when it is taken into account that the natural tendency of commerce must make it advisable for Germany to buy where she sells so largely. German imports to Russia only one-fifth of the total imports in 1851, were about one-half in 1871; whereas Russian imports to Germany, one-eight of the total imports in 1851, have since risen to one fifth. The full meaning of these figures will be understood when I add that German imports into Russia have increased by 329 per cent. in the last 10 years; English imports to that country having in the same period been augmented by only 103 per cent.

If this looks promising for the Russian agricultural interest, and the National Exchequer too, we must ... country are realized for raw produce only, and in consequence may be diminished by a rival development in other primitive lands. Agricultural progress in Hungary and the Danubian Principalities, for instance, might in a very few years deprive the Russian Empire of a considerable portion of what may be styled its foreign income. Of the 350,000,000 roubles of exports, 150,000,000 roubles are in corn, 40,000,000 roubles are in flax, 20,000,000 roubles in hemp, 23,000,000 roubles in timber, 10,000,000 roubles in cattle, 3,000,000 roubles in rape and linseed, 3,000,000 roubles in hides, 2,000,000 roubles in spirituous liquors 1,000,000 roubles in butter, &c. The small sum of 2,000,000 roubles is the whole that is realized by manufactured exports. Such being the case, one cannot but perceive that the power of exporting, and with it the ability to pay taxes, is to no small extent dependent in Russia upon her remaining the principal granary of Western Europe. Her manufacturers have so long enjoyed the doubtful advantage of a prohibitive tariff, that even if a different policy were adopted—which is sure not to be unless at the last extremity—they would be unable for many years to come to compete with foreign goods.

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A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.
Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.
Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,
Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Bombay
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta,
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

NOTICES.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.
Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.
ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery Harness, &c., carefully executed.
OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY
(Near the Esplanade Hotel)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.
UPWARDS OF 3,000 PHOTOGRAPHS OF INDIAN SCENERY
Always on view.
These Photographs represent scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana, and Burmah.
COLOURING.
Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.
Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.
A Silver Grey Pair of Arab Horses, 5 years, 14-1½ high, beautiful steppers and very handsome and thoroughly broken to single and double Harness, Rs. 1,400.
A Nutmeg Grey Pair of Arabs, 5 and 6 years, 14-1½ high, perfectly steady in single and double Harness, one is a broken Charger and is being regularly ridden on Parade, Rs. 1,200.
A Bay Pair of Waler Mares, 8 years old, about 14-1 high, exceedingly fast, and perfect harness Horses, both make good riding Horses, have no vice. Rs. 1,200.
A light Flea-bitten Grey high caste Arab, 7 years, 14-1 high, beautifully formed and strongly made, up to weight, Rs. 600.
A Nutmeg Grey Arab Charger, 6 years, 14-2¼ high, up to weight, has good paces, and handsome Carriage, Rs. 900.
A light Grey Arab, 5 off, 14-1½ high, an excellent mover, would make a good Charger, Rs. 700.
A Nutmeg Grey Arab, 6 years, 14-3, moves well, and is a good Dogcart Horse, Rs. 50[0].
An Australian Mare, very powerful, with Shigram in good order, turn out Rs. 500.
A Gulf Horse, 7 years, 14-2 high, a good Dogcart Horse, fast, and thoroughly quiet, Rs. 200.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 11th May 1875.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM AND COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT,
BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captain of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—
Blue Light and Rockets, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Steam Engine with boilers, complete.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sorts.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-foulding Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Scotch and Portland Cement in Paint Oil of various sorts.
Casks. — Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Iron. — Traversing Screw Jack.
Jim Crows. — Belting of sizes.
Smiths' English Bellows. — Clear Cloth.
Mill Stores. — Iron Tanks of sizes
Roller Skins. — Fire Bricks.
Bundling Twine.
N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business
And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.
Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

THE
SINGER MANUFACTURING
COMPANY'S



CELEBRATED LOCK-STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURERS' USE.
HEAD OFFICE: 34, Union Square, New York
CHIEF OFFICE IN EUROPE: 39, Foster Lane, Cheapside, London
The representative of the above Company has the honour to announce that he has brought out an assortment of these celebrated SEWING MACHINES, which are now on view at the ...
No. 15, MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY,
Where an inspection is respectfully invited.
Instructions given gratuitously to purchasers at the above address, or at their own residence.
Discount allowed to Wholesale Buyers.
A GOOD AGENT WANTED.

J. NEUBERG.
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
REAL
HAVANNAH CIGARS.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY, MR. NEUBERG WOULD RECOMMEND SMOKERS TO NOTE.

REGALIA BRITTANICA..	Per Box of	50	Rs.	13
REINA VICTORIA........	do.	100	„	21
LA MOSCOVITA........	do.	50	„	6
LA FLOR	do.	50	„	6
KINGS	do.	50	„	6
EL INCOGNITA	do.	100	„	10
LA VIRIATO	do.	100	„	9

MANILLA CIGARS.
CAVITES No. 2.
An exceptionally fine parcel of the above just to hand per s. s. Khiva.
Rs. 65 per 1000.
Rs. 7 per 100.
In original case of 10,000...Rs. 60 per 1,000.
SPECIAL RATES FOR THE TRADE.
Intending purchasers are recommended to make EARLY APPLICATION.
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.
The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, household Furniture, Merchandize, Shipping, &c.
GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED, in variety, a new SUPPLY of their most POPULAR SILVER LEVER WATCHES .... Rs. 50
And Silver Keyless Lever Watches 90
A two years' guarantee is attached to each of the above Watches, and as they have been manufactured expressly for this climate, the greatest possible care has been given to their finish. A Gold Medal was awarded at the Broach Exhibition for the excellence of the Rs. 50 Watch, and as the Rs. 90 Watches are made on exactly the same principle with the addition of the "Keyless Mechanism" they can be as highly recommended.
Messrs. F. L. and Co. also beg to draw the attention of the public to their NEW STOCK of
LAMP CLOCKS,
standing or hanging, in fancy gilt pedestals. The soft light emitted by the Lamp attached to these Clocks, make them an indispensable article in a sick room, while their attracting appearance, combined with their utility as Clocks, make them a graceful ornament in a drawing room.
Price—Standing............Rs. 30-0
„ Ditto with Alarm .... „ 40-0
„ Hanging............ „ 50, Rs. 65 and Rs. 80.
ONE YEAR'S GUARANTEE IS ATTACHED.
NO DISCOUNT ALLOWED.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.
FOR DESTROYING RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c. | *FOR DISINFECTING* HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.
For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.
For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.
For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.
PRICE—Rs. 40.
MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.
AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.
☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
THE Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.
REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.
This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.
EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.
The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.
From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."
Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.
Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."
CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
SOLE MANUFACTURER.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MAY, 1875,
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.
CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local and Through Trains between Bombay and Ahmedabad.
We would draw particular attention to the important changes, in the Times of the Arrival and Departures of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways Trains from Bombay.
The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium or Advertisements.
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Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
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Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
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Austrian Lloyds.
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North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.
May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following
AGENTS:—
Bombay............Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad ....Kellner & Co.
Alexandria............D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore ...."Spectator" Office.
Bombay ....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta ....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora ....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee............"Sindian" Press.
London ....G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras ....Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran............Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund ...."Observer" Office.
Poona ....Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by public auction, at their room in Apollo Street, No 13:—
Sundries consisting of gold and silver watch, gold finger rings, watch guards and Albert chains, 10 lbs. boxes of tea (from Kumaon plantation), flannel and cotton shirts, copal varnish, furniture brushes, milk jugs, silk barages, Bengal silk, serge, remnant pieces of woollen cloth, white flannel, corias, silk ha dkerchiefs, alpacas, Tweed cloth, &c
Blackwood carved furniture such as carved circular dining tables, carved chiffonier, sideboard, round teapoys, arm- and without arm chairs, glass door cupboard, pigeon-hole press, large musical boxes, &c.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 28th May 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO
SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT VITHALWADDY.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 4 P.M., on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee Achratbai, widow, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Gunputrao Pandoorungjee.
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Khuterwaddy Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Maudvee, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No 140, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 26, containing admeasurement 388 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: on or towards the east by the public passage called the Khuterwaddy Lane, on or towards the west by the house and compound of Thuckor Lukhmidas Visram, on or towards the north by the house of Vithoba Pandurunjee, and on or towards the south by the house of Bapoobhut Bajubhut Sin lay
S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 28th May 1875.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, MEADOW STREET.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.
On SATURDAY, the 5th June Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co., will sell by Public Auction at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, the following landed Property, by order of Messrs. Gordhundass [illegible]urrybhoy, Devidass Purshotumdass and chharam Ambaram, the executors of the estate of the late Munmohundass Gordhundass deceased the Mortgagee, on account and at the risk of Rookhiabai wife of Haji Allana bin Issack and the daughter of Essa Budung the Mortgagor:—
All that piece or parcel of Land or Government Ground together with the messuage, tenement, or range of building consisting of four compartments standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the north side of Oondiria or Tank Street in the subdistrict of Mazagon, registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under No. 472, 473 and 475 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 81, containing by admeasurement 164 square yards and six ninth of another square yard be the same little more or less and bounded as follows that is to say:—on the east by a gulley or sweeper's passage on the West by the property of Sarabai widow and her Son Mahomed bin Soomar, on the north by a sweeper's passage and on the south by the said Oonderia or Tank street and which said hereditaments and premises formerly were and now are in the occupancy of Arab Ismail Abdool Latif Nathoo and others
A deposit of 25 per cent required at the time of sale.
NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.
Bombay, 28th May 1875.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.
WEEKLY SALE
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece-goods &c.
AT 1 P.M.
A handsome English-built Sociable with monsoon shutters by "Ouken," with a pair of Australian Mares and Harness complete.
A Bay Arab Horse.
A handsome Miniature Brougham.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, Porcelainware, &c., No. 34, Middle Colaba.
THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, &c, the property of a Gentleman proceeding to Europe. The same comprises cut glassware, dinner and dessert services, platedware such as ice-pitcher, cruet, pickle and egg-frames, waiter, butter-pot, toast-rack, spoons and forks, table candlesticks, cutlery, &c. carved blackwood furniture such as mahogany telescope dining table, dining-room chairs, sideboard, teapoys, round, pier and writing tables, easy predieu and drawing-room chairs, conversation couches, whatnot, chiffoniers, hat stand, screens, double light hanging argand lamp, carpets, pictures, table ornaments, iron four-post bed-steads, camp cots, reclining couches, dressing and washing-tables, dressing, and cheval glasses, camphorwood chest of drawers towel horses, dispense articles, &c, &c
No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SERVICEABLE SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their rooms, the property of Government,
62 Cases of serviceable surgical instruments.
The above cases are now on view.
Also, 1 case patent Medicines.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable and English Mahogany French polished and richly open Carved Black wood Household Furniture, best Plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-class Rosewood grand square Piano by Schiedmayer and sons, Stuttgart (if not previously disposed of by private contract) a First class Open Carriage, nearly new, a handsome Mail Phaeton convertible into a waggonette, by Collett and Co., an English built buggy by Silk and Sons, a pair of Chesnut Horses, over 15-1, about 5 and 7 years. 2 Grey Mares 14-3½, about 5 and 6 years, a grey Mare extremely fast, 6 years, sets of double and single harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's saddles, &c. at No. 109 Malabar Hill.
On MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the valuable and Handsome household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c, the property of A. Blascheck, Esq. the same comprises thin stem glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services, platedware, such as cruet stand, ice pitcher, tea set, waiter, butter pot, a mahogany case containing a set of thread-pattern spoons and forks, superior hock, Guinness's porter, beer, &c., handsome English mahogany and richly open carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, French polished sideboard whatnot, dining-room chairs, teapoys, circular, pier and card tables, easy and drawing room chairs, full-backed conversation sofas, chiffonier, handsome plated double and treble light hanging argand lamps, English iron four post bedsteads, French polished reclining sofas, English almirahs with plate glass door, solid mahogany chest of drawers, French polished clothes and gown presses, wardrobes, child's cot and cradle, toilet and cheval glasses, veranda chairs, dispense articles, cooking utensils, American cooking stove, plants, &c.
AT 2 P.M.
A handsome four-seated open carriage, nearly new.
A handsome mail phaeton convertible into a waggonette by "Collett & Co."
A handsome English-built buggy by "Silk and Sons."
A Pair of handsome chesnut horses, over 15-1, about 6 and 7 years.
A pair of handsome grey carriage mares, 14-3½, about 5 and 6 years.
A handsome grey mare, extremely fast, 6 years.
Sets of English single and double harness.
Gentleme's Saddles by "P. Grant and Son," a lady's side saddle by Wilkinson and Kidd, &c.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF COAL.
On TUESDAY the 1st proximo, at 4 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at Clare Bunder, by order of Rustomjee Sorabjee and Nusserwanjee Dinshaw on account of their late firm.
Ex S. S. "South Tyne."
About 200 tons of West Hartley Coal.
Ex Arabia.
40 Tons of Cardiff Coal.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT COLABA DEPOT, MIDDLE COLABA.
On THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the household furniture, &c., the property of Lieutenant Colonel Clutterbuck, consisting of plain blackwood and portable English furniture, with packing cases, dispense articles, cooking utensils, military appointments, &c.
No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from the 2nd proximo.
Bombay, 28th May 1875. BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.
AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome richly carved household furniture, best plated glass and porcelain wares, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by C. H. Schroder, a handsome strong built open carriage by Kesterton, a pair of showy bay Arab carriage horses, two strong grey Arab carriage horses, child's pony, double barrelled breech and muzzle loading guns, patent English garden roller, wines, stores, a choice collection of English roses, ferns, orchids and other valuable plants, &c. &c., at No. 27, Cumballa Hill.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th inst., sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence, No. 27, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriage, horses, &c., of James A. P. Mackintosh, Esq., the same comprising plain and cut glassware, handsome white and gold dinner, white, green and gold dessert services, transparent China breakfast service, best electro-plated hotwater curry dishes, dish covers, table spoons and forks, fish knives and forks, cruet stand, breakfast companions, pickle frame, egg boiler, egg frame, ice pitcher, claret jugs, waiters, butter cooler, covers, table and chamber candlesticks, best steel table cutlery and handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as dining table in 6 pieces for 16 persons, another for 8 persons, drawing room, pier, side, wine, writing, dressing and washing tables, lady's writing and work tables, conversation, reclining and sofa couches, mall't pattern arm chairs, drawing room easy arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, whatnot, wardrobes, linen press screens, tea caddy, bookstand, chiffoniers, Brussels carpet, flower vases and stands, four post bedstead, American chairs, lady's dressing table, mahogany dressing and cheval glasses, gown press, brass fourposts bedstead, clothes press, towel horses, chromolithographs and photographs, teapoys, camp cot, chest of drawers, hanging and table lamps, marble clocks, double barrelled muzzle loading gun by Westley Richard in case, one double barrelled breech loading gun, reading lamps, one and two light hanging argand lustres, figures, engravings, superior pale sherry, sparkling moselle and hock stores, a first-rate solid mahogany grand square pianoforte, by C. H. Schroder, table on pedestals, musical box, baba cot, a patent English garden roller, an iron watering cart, watering tank, a choice collection of English roses, ferns, orchids and other valuable plants, reading books, bath dispense and cook room furniture and utensil, &c.
AT 2 P.M.
A strong built handsome double-seated open carriage by Kester on.
1 Pair powerful and showy bay Arab carriage horses.
2 Strong and fast going grey Arab carriage horses, child's pony, bullock, &c. &c.
Catalogues are ready and the property is now on view.
N. B.—The plants will be sold in the morning, sale commencing at 6-30.
Also the property of another Gentleman:—
An English built serviceable open carriage with a pair of serviceable Chesnut Arab Horses and harness.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture plated glass and porcelain wares on the 2nd floor of the Sassoon Building Apollo Street.
On MONDAY next the 31st instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on the 2nd Floor of the Sassoon Building in Apollo Street, near the Old Secretariate the handsome household furniture &c. of H. J. C. Turner, Esq., changing his residence. Full particulars will be given hereafter.
The above will be on view this afternoon.

ENGLISH MADE OFFICE FURNITURE.
TO BE SOLD by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., at their rooms, on MONDAY next, the 31st instant, at 2 P.M., handsome English office furniture, consisting of board-room Spanish mahogany tables, cabinet desks, Europe chairs, cabinet book cases, copying press, &c., the property of a gentleman leaving Bombay, now on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS
On MONDAY next, the 31st instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Mazagon Bunder, on account and at the risk of the undermentioned first purchasers, about 75 tons teak boards and scantlings:—Gunny Sulliman Hajee Mahomed Ahmed and Nillojee Vittoba.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY next, the 31st instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—
19 bales grey shirtings.
7 cases steam prints.
4 „ white ground prints.
7 bales grey dhoties.
3 casks enamelled ware.
An invoice of fancy goods, consisting of papier mache tables drab waterproof overcoats, dram flasks, cards of tools, brass candlesticks, black lead pencils, cloth caps, scented tooth powder, papier mache tea trays, glass bottles, floral perfumes, folding draught board with men, gilt bookmarkers, nursery pins, double seam red cricket balls, small tooth combs, spliced ash handle cricket bats 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 inches, Japanned cash boxes, table knives, claw hammers, black ink, portrait albums, glycerine and lime juice, brass padlocks, key rings, scented soap, inkstands, Turkey sponge, carriage lamps, cruets, sardine boxes, tea sets, cake baskets, pocket knives, toast rack, butter coolers, tea, table, and dessert spoons, prints and engravings in frames, riding whips, spectacles, glove and work boxes, 28, 30, and 36 inches fireproof safes, and other goods too numerous to mention. An Invoice of English-made clocks by C. and H. Cartwright of various styles.
By order of the Administrator General, sundry effects of the late Assistant Apothecary John Benson, consisting of wearing apparel, copper pots and sundry other articles.
AT 2 P.M.
The property of a gentleman who has left Bombay.
A Kattywar cow with calf.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, [illegible] May 1875.

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